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time.

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, do hereby certify that the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" is the official organ of the Society, and that it is the duty of all members of the Society to support it.

Reminiscences of Kentucky Agricultural Societies.

NO 2.

Under this caption, some two weeks since, we reviewed the history of the first and second State Agricultural Societies in Kentucky. This week we shall give a retrospect of the history of the third (and present) organization, as found in the official reports of the society.

The benefits of the deceased State Agricultural Society were too numerous and impressive to be forgotten by the Farmers and Mechanics of Kentucky. The facts and arguments in its behalf, which had been thrown before the public mind, were all the time working like leaven in its favor. Similar institutions were in prosperous progress in all the States around us, and a laudable State pride could not brook our backwardness and inferiority in this respect. The experience of several years clearly demonstrated that many of the proper objects of the State organization could not be successfully accomplished by local Societies, though they were large and powerful. The want of a more extended and comprehensive organization, supported and countenanced by the State, was felt by the friends of Agricultural improvement as a pressing necessity, notwithstanding almost all the measures which such an institution had formerly recommended were now being carried out.

The Agricultural statistics of the State were collected and published, and a Geological Survey was in prosperous progress. Governor L. W. POWELL had made, in his message to the Legislature in 1853, the first direct recommendation to appropriate money from the Treasury of the State in aid of the Agricultural and Mechanical interests, and a similar recommendation had been warmly renewed by Governor C. S. MASON, in his message in 1855, and the public sentiment was impressed that the government arm and purse should be extended in promotion of these great interests of the Commonwealth; but the Legislature of Kentucky had not responded, by efficient action, to that improved and enlightened sentiment.

The impression with the importance of organizing a large and useful institution, whose salutary influence should embrace the whole State, a few gentlemen met by concert, at the office of Mr. BENJAMIN GRATZ, in Lexington, about the first of January, 1856. The venerable Dr. ELISHA WARFIELD presided over the meeting, which was composed of Mr. BENJAMIN GRATZ, of Fayette; Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, of Woodford; Mr. G. KINNAIRD, of Fayette; Mr. ROBERT W. SCOTT, of Franklin; and Mr. WILLIAM WARFIELD, of Fayette.

A harmonious consultation, a committee was appointed to issue a circular, inviting the friends of the measure to meet in Frankfort on the second Wednesday in that month, and accordingly the following circular was issued and widely circulated:

LINGTON, KY., Jan. 5, 1856.
DEAR SIR:—The suffering condition of a great and common cause must be our apology for addressing you on this present occasion.

We are Brother Agriculturalists, and rely upon our profession for personal respectability and for pecuniary profit. We have a common country, whose prosperity or decline is but the measure of our own. Our contemporaries in this enlightened age are making giant strides in every department of agricultural improvement, and we too must bring to our assistance every aid of industry, intelligence, an enterprise, or sink ignominy in the rear.

The agriculture of other States has experienced, for many years, the most genial impulses and most effective aid from the action of enlarged and powerful State organizations, the funds of which are supplied, chiefly or in part, from the public treasuries of the States. But in Kentucky, the oldest Western State, the Farmer and Mechanic have been left to their own individual exertions, aided, in some cases, by small and local associations only. To relieve ourselves from this disadvantage, and to place us on an equal ground in the field of improvement, is at present our aim.

For this object, replete with personal advantage and with comprehensive patriotism, we invoke your aid. We ask your co-operation by your pen and your tongue, and by your high character and extensive popularity. Especially we invite and desire you to meet with us, in Frankfort, on the third Wednesday in this month—being the 16th—when, by our united counsels, we will present to the Legislature the form of a charter for a State Society, which shall dispense the bounty of the State with blessings to all, and without partiality to any.

We trust that nothing but the most imperious necessity will prevent your assembling with a very large number of your Agricultural Brethren of Kentucky, on the occasion proposed.

R. W. SCOTT, of Franklin,
J. G. KINNAIRD, of Fayette,
GABRIEL DAVIS, of Bourbon,
WM. R. DUNCAN, of Clarke,
R. A. ALEXANDER, of Woodford,
Committed.

Pursuant to this call, a large number of the most prominent Agriculturalists of the State assembled in the Court House in Frankfort, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, January 16th, for the purpose of organizing a State Agricultural Society.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. L. W. POWELL, who nominated Col. James F. Buckner, of Christian, as Chairman, and Robert W. Scott and Philip Swigert, Esq., of Franklin, as Secretaries.

Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, from a committee appointed for that purpose, reported a draft of a charter, which it was proposed to ask the Legislature to enact, and which, after being amended in some particulars was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Robert Mallory, of Oldham, the vote adopting the draft of a charter was reconsidered, and the second section amended so as to provide for an immediate organization, and it was then again adopted.

Mr. Gibson Mallory, of Jefferson, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a well conducted agricultural paper in Kentucky is demanded by the best interests of the farmers and stock-breeders, and that in our opinion such a paper should and would be sustained.

Mr. Whittaker, of Shelby, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That agriculture, in its most comprehensive sense, is the basis of all individual and national prosperity, and is eminently worthy of assistance from the treasury of the State.

This resolution was advocated by Messrs. Whittaker of Shelby, L. W. Andrews, of Fleming, and R. Mallory, of Oldham, and adopted.

Mr. William P. Hart, of Woodford, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any legislation calculated to diminish the number of dogs, especially in the more populous portions of Kentucky, would be pre-eminently wise and salutary, and would be cordially approved and sustained by the people.

This resolution was advocated by Messrs. W. P. Hart, of Woodford, R. W. Scott, of Franklin, and C. A. Preston, of Clarke, and opposed by Mr. G. Mallory, of Jefferson; after which it was adopted.

Mr. G. Mallory offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed, two for each agricultural district, whose duty it shall be to solicit aid and subscriptions to an Agricultural paper; and that said committee have the power, under the sanction of this Association, to give the title to said paper, and to designate the place at which it shall be printed.

Resolved, That this association pledge its aid and active co-operation in this enterprise.

Committee—R. W. Scott, O. P. Hagan, G. Mallory, W. Thompson, J. A. Anderson, and Isaac Lewis.

Mr. R. Mallory offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each member of the General Assembly who feels an interest in the objects of this meeting, be requested to use his best exertions to procure his constituents to become members of this Association, and to attend in Frankfort, on the 21st day of February, 1856, to organize it by the election of proper officers.

Mr. R. W. Scott offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Governor Jos. A. Wright, President of Indiana State Board of Agriculture, for his interest

and assistance in our enterprise, and for the presentation by him of several volumes of the proceedings of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture.

Mr. R. Mallory offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare a constitution, rules and regulations for the government of this Association, and report the same at its meeting on the 21st February, 1856.

Committee—R. Mallory, R. W. Scott, J. B. Huston, J. Preston, Jr., W. D. Gallagher, R. A. Alexander, Wm. R. Duncan, and J. Duncan.

Dr. S. D. Martin offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That — be a committee, whose duty it shall be to present the subject to the Legislature now in session, and ask the enactment of a law granting the proposed charter for the State Agricultural Society of Kentucky.

Committee—S. D. Martin, R. W. Scott, A. G. Hodges, L. J. Sparr, J. Preston, Jr., John Cunningham, B. Gratz, and E. F. Nuttall.

Mr. J. B. Huston offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to enact a law, making it the duty of the Assessor for the year 1857, to ascertain, and report the number of dogs in each county, and also to ascertain and report the number of sheep killed by dogs, wolves and wildcats, and their value, during the year preceding.

Mr. Gratz offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered the President for the manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again the 21st of Feb. following.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We regret exceedingly that the bill appropriating \$4,000 to the State Agricultural Society, owing to the slim attendance in the House at the time of its consideration, failed to receive the constitutional majority. This failure will cripple the operations of the Society very much, but with such men as Bradford, Scott and Swigert at its head, it will still survive. It has outlived the storm of four years war, and will not go down now that quiet and peace have been restored. We wonder that the managers of the Society should have waited till the close of the session to present their bill. However it is only postponed till the adjourned session, when, with full houses, we hope it will pass beyond a peradventure.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—The February number is before us, and sustains its well earned character as a valuable agricultural periodical. Indeed the Cultivator should be in the hands of every farmer and planter. Let us sustain Southern publications. It is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to those who are endeavoring to develop the intellectual and physical resources of that section of the Union.

The editors of the Southern Cultivator are D. Redmond and Wm. N. White. The latter is the publisher, at Atlanta, Georgia.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.—The Austrian Imperial Agricultural Society, under the patronage of the Archduke Charles, proposes opening at Vienna, in the month of May of this year, an exhibition of agricultural products of the Empire; also, of Machinery and implements for agricultural purposes from all parts of the world. We call the attention of American manufacturers to this exhibition, as the great and daily increasing demand for their products. In 1837 a similar exhibition took place in Vienna, in which English machines were largely represented. The consequence was, that England has since then enjoyed almost a monopoly of the Austrian market for such machines. Considering the superiority of construction as regards solidity and simplicity of the American agricultural machines, we do not doubt that the manufacturers of this country, would derive great benefit by sending samples to the exhibition at Vienna. The Austrian committee is in correspondence with Messrs. Austin, Baldwin & Co., who will, therefore, be able to furnish all information that may be desired. The Austrian Legation at Washington and the Consul General in New York, are also in possession of all the particulars of the programme.

CALIFORNIA is "strong" in mineral products. The value of her gold and silver supply for 1865 was \$4,000,000; her copper supply over 17,000 tons; quicksilver, 60,000 flasks, petroleum, 60,000 gallons; coal, 92,696 tons.

At a recent sale of autographs in Germany, a pen, authenticated as having been used by Schiller, was sold for about sixty cents.

The Farmer's Guide.

'Tis folly in the extreme to till Extensive fields, and till them ill. The farmer, pleased, may boast aloud 144 bushels sown, his acres ploughed, And, pleased, indulge the cheering hope That time will bring a plenteous crop. Shrewd common sense sits laughing by, And sees his hopes abortive die, For, when maturing seasons smile, Thin sheaves shall disappoint his toil. Advised, this empty bride dispel, Till little, and that little well. Of taxing, fencing, toil, no more Your ground requires when rich than poor.

And more one fertile acre yields Than the huge breadth of barren fields.

'Neat be your farm: 'tis long confessed The neatest farms are the best. Each log and marsh industrious drain, Nor let vile barks deform the plain, No lashes on your headlands grow Nor briars a sloven's culture show.

Neat be your barns, your houses neat, Your doors be clean, your court-yards sweet; No moss the sheltering roof enshroud, No wooden panes the window cloud, No filthy kennels foully flow, No weeds with rankling poison grow; But shades expand, and fruit-trees bloom, And flowering shrubs exalt perfume. With pades your garden circle round; Defend, enrich, and clean the ground; Prize high this pleasing, useful road, And fill with vegetable good.

'Let order o'er your time preside, And method aid your business guide. Early begin and end your toil, Nor let great tasks your hours embroil; One thing at once be still begun, Contrived, resolved, pursued and done. Hire not for what yourselves can do, And send not when yourselves can go; Nor till to-morrow's light delay What might as well be done to-day. By steady efforts all men thrive, And long by moderate labor live; While eager toil and anxious care, Health, strength, and peace, and life impair.

'Nor thine a life of toil severe; No life has blessings so sincere. Its meals so luscious, sleep so sweet, Such vigorous limbs, such health complete, No mind so active, brisk and gay, As his who toils the living day. A life of sloth drags hardly on, Sunsets too late and rise too soon. Youth, manhood, age, all linger slow To him who nothing has to do. The drone, a nuisance to the hive, Stays, but can scarce be said to live; And well the bees, those judges wise, Plague, chase and sting him till he dies.'

Facts for Farmers.

LIENING ON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.—The Secretary of the Ohio Agricultural Society lately had a conversation with Liebig, the agricultural chemist, in reference to the agricultural colleges to be established by the national Government.

Liebig suggested that the best thing to be done is to establish experimental farms. He said, among other things:—You don't want much land; a few hundred acres is all-sufficient for all manner of experiments; and, you must allow me to repeat, you want to teach a specific system of model farming, for many reasons; first, not one student, perhaps, can get a farm precisely like your model farm; he may not be able to get so much grass-land, or so much upland, or he may be unable to have farm-buildings precisely like the model ones. Then what good does your model do when nobody can copy it? Now, when you get home pray do not misrepresent this idea. I want you to make experiments, not simply to show what can be done, but make experiments to show what can be done profitably, and what may be done by any intelligent farmer. Of course you cannot expect to accomplish much for the present generation of farmers; but these seeds you sow will be reaped by the next and future generations. In Ohio you do not want to build a palace for an agricultural school. In America you spend too much money in putting up your educational buildings, and then starve your professors. I learn that you put up a very grand building in your city of Columbus, called the Starling Medical College; I have a picture of it. I am told it cost some \$70,000 or \$75,000, and now you are starving the professors in it. You did the same in Cleveland and Cincinnati. Then I am told you built two universities in Ohio, and now the professors can barely live on the salary you pay. The consequence is that these schools, colleges, or universities must run down. There is no place in the whole world where knowledge can make so much money as in America, therefore your best men will not become teachers or professors, simply because they can make more money out of something else; and they naturally apply their talent and ability where it pays best. No man will engage in an educational course of life, for life, on a salary of \$1,200 or \$1,500 a year, when by applying the same ability in some other pursuit, he can make \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year. Hence you have got no first-class professors in America; but you have instead first-class business men, first-class mechanics, and managers of large and colossal establishments.

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Facts for Farmers.

WAILES OF WISDOM.—From a large number of agricultural "exchanges" the American Artisan has condensed the following facts:—

The leaves of the elder, if strewn among corn or other grain, when it is put into the bin, will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weevil. The juice will also kill bed-bugs and maggots. Insects never touch elder bashes. The leaves of the elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shielded them.

LANDS which have been long in culture will be benefited by the application of phosphate of lime: it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone-dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, or marl; the land needs lime also.

Mr. ELBRIDGE RUGGLES, of Harlow, Mass., has just slaughtered eight pigs, fourteen months old, all belonging to the same litter, which weighed, in the aggregate, 3,023 pounds. The largest one weighed 432 pounds. The pigs brought their owner the snug sum of \$64 70.

By stabling and sheltering stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected; that is, one-fourth less food will answer than when the stock is exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

In order to keep the roots of trees from beds of flowers which are cultivated in English parks, deep trenches are dug and filled with gravel and concrete, which forms a solid wall which roots cannot penetrate.

PEA-STRAW is richer in oil and albuminous (or flesh-forming) matter than the straw of the cereals. The woody fibre is also more digestible. This fully accounts for the repute in which it is held as fodder for sheep and cattle.

THE soil, by its weight, is constantly trying to form rock under it in the sub-soil. It is the farmer's business to see that it don't do it. His plow and spade are the means to prevent it, but especially the subsoil plow.

THE regulations against the cattle-plague are so stringent in Germany that recently a stuffed wolf was prevented from crossing the frontier for fear of spreading the infection!

AN Anglessey farmer found by experience of three years with twelve horses and twenty oxen, all of which did an equal amount of work, that he had saved by the latter \$1,150.

THE flesh of fowls is much more tender if kept a couple of days after killing before it is cooked. The fowl should be kept fasting twelve or fifteen hours before it is killed.

ALL highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt, or pulverized charcoal.

IN Iowa there are 80,000 dogs, and last year there were destroyed by the dogs and the wolves \$23,184 worth of sheep.

POTATOES were so abundant in England, last fall, that they were sold at the rate of "4 lbs. for 2d." They have been cheaper than potatoes.

THE Charleston Courier predicts a very large cotton crop next season.

Take care of the plows! While they are idle during the winter, see that they are well cleaned.

PARAN STEVENS, of Newport, R. I., recently paid \$43,710 for a cow-pasture. What will his cows' milk cost?

Most of the New York cheese factories use from 2 1/2 to 3 pounds of salt to 100 pounds of cheese.

JOHN JOHNSTON, the great farmer of Western New York, cut 86 tons of hay from 32 acres, last year.

THE peach-blow potatoe originated with Caleb Shepherd, of old Saratoga, N. Y., about 1850.

Husbandry.

By husbandry, the ground gives us every thing necessary for food and nourishment, and such things, likewise, as afford the greatest pleasures. Yet, though it gives us plentifully of all kinds of things, it does not allow us to reap them in sloth and idleness; but excites us to health by the labor it appoints us. The practice of husbandry makes men strong and bold, enabling them to defend their country.

He was surely a wise man that said husbandry was the mother and nurse of all other sciences; for when she flourished, all the other sciences and faculties fared better; but when the ground lies unutilized, and brings no crop, all the sciences and arts are at a loss by land and sea.

RAISE FRUIT.—The South is constantly devoting more attention to fruit raising. We hope this spirit of improvement will continue to increase until we shall be entirely independent of importations from abroad. In no department of horticulture has more interest been manifested than in grape growing. A little attention and expense would enable almost every family to sip the pure juice of the delicious and healthful fruit "under their own vine and fig tree." Indeed, we hope to see more attention bestowed upon the various fruits which flourish in this climate. It will prove highly profitable as a business, and assume great importance in a few years.

VINEYARDS.—The estimated average annual yield of good vineyards in the West is about that of France—200 gallons to the acre. In the South they claim 500, and in California 800. A bushel of grapes (fifty pounds) will make three and a half gallons of good wine and a half gallon of inferior.

Oil Smellers.

The wizard characters who figured so extensively in locating wells, in the incipient stages of the oil excitement in Venango county, are not all dead yet. Unlike other prophets they seem not to be without honor in their own country. Strange as it may seem to those who trust to the more legitimate sciences of geology and mineralogy as guides in searching for petroleum, there are men who profess by means of magic to locate the deposits of oily treasure. While geologists are carefully noting the succession, dip and strike of different strata of rock, and searching for signs of upheaval from which to infer fissures full of petroleum in the sandstone of one period or another, the "smeller" with his magic stone and forked willow in hand, marches with dignified gravity over the land, purchased on suspicion of oil, until his magic wand informs him where to strike. It is strange what a hold these professional humbugs have upon the credulity of those who are afflicted with oil on the brain.

The Titusville Herald, noticing the fact of the strike near Petroleum Centre, mentioned in another column, says: "From the fact this territory has produced but little oil lately, the peculiarity of this strike is noticeable. The 'spot' was located by Messrs. P. & D., who were, as are all 'oil smellers,' confident of success. That they succeeded beyond a doubt, the well is positive proof. The question whether or not it can locate a good producing well every time is yet to be decided by actual fact. So far they have not missed. The oil well on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, lately struck, was also 'smelled out' by them. They have in their possession a kind of chemical, or 'magic stone,' with which they operate. Several parties have been asked to prove their mode a humbug, and far have always failed."

One of the failures referred to is stated as follows: A bucket of oil was placed in the cellar of a house unknown to the gentlemen. They were invited in, and during the conversation were asked to try their chemical stone. The magic stone was balanced, and behold it indicated the spot so correctly that a hole been bored in the floor directly over the stone, a plummet dropped through it would have fallen into the bucket. Our friend of the Herald not say whether the "chemical" indicates the depth at which the oil will be struck, but we would advise Messrs. P. & D. to offer to show this also. It might, in addition, indicate whether oil will be lubricating or not. For additional information they might add to their fee. They need not fear that by promising too much they will create doubts in the mind of their employers for it is just as reasonable that they know the depth and quality of oil as to discover its locality.

But the "chemical stone" is not only material that possesses this wonderful oil indicating power. A forked branch of willow in the hands of one of these professional gentlemen, is just as efficacious as the "stone." The forked branch of the willow, having selected a suitable branch, holds the stem of it firmly, keeping the branch in a horizontal position, and proceeds upon his prospecting tour with no less gravity than the oil chemist. When the place where oil is to be found is reached, an irresistible and unknown power turns the branch directly in the direction of the charmed spot, and the employer's fortune is made. The willow knows its friends, and refuses to operate except for certain favored individuals.

A third class of "smellers" have made their appearance in the Canadian oil field who use neither stone nor willow. This set are disciples of a more spiritual school than their cotemporaries of Venango. They probably have imbibed their inspiration from the pages of "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World," or the more recent and eloquent "Man and his Relations." An exchange thus describes the *modus operandi* of one of them: He leaves his comfortable quarters at the hotel, and proceeds at his leisure across the fields, or along the bank of the winding river, ever and anon, tracing up ravines, and occasionally may be seen standing on one foot like a lame duck in a puddle, with his eyes riveted upon the ground. He claims that while both feet are on terra firma the magnetic circle is formed, and the same sensation is not felt in his nervous system as when the connection is broken, and all the charge is received in one limb, and whenever oil is beneath him, no matter how distant from the surface, he experiences a certain oily sensation. There are those who are earnest believers, while others refuse to receive the "revealed science."—[Petroleum Times.]

Horses in some parts of Vermont have been ill with a mysterious disease, from which few recover. The disease appears like poison, and by many is so considered; but possibly it is an epidemic disease that

Communications.

(For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.)
Letter from Madison County.

THE CHANGE IN THE LABOR SYSTEM—A HIGH AGRICULTURAL REGION—UNDEVELOPED MINERAL RESOURCES—COAL AND LUMBER—RAILROAD COMMUNICATION A NECESSITY, &c.

MADISON CO., KY., Feb. 20th.

Under the new order of things many farmers are disposed to take a gloomy view of the future of Kentucky. Always accustomed to slavery, they see in the abolition of that institution future ruin following in the wake of present disaster. Their conclusion is, let us hope, both illogical and erroneous. The system of involuntary servitude was far more a boon to the slave than a benefit to the master; and after the country shall have recovered from the double shock given to its prosperity by a radical revolution of the labor system, and the annihilation of a very large amount of property, there are plausible reasons for concluding that the solid progress of the people, in a pecuniary point of view, will be rather advanced than retarded, however much the negro may suffer by being thrust into, for him, the abnormal condition of freedom.

It is not at all improbable that agriculturalists will, after experimenting with the freedman as a laborer, be compelled, by reason of his inherent vagabondism, to resort to white labor. This will infallibly be the result if Freedmen's Bureau agents, by their conduct and official acts, impress upon the negro the idea that he is to be protected in idleness and insubordination. In any event, the farmer hereafter will pay his laborer, whether white or black, the value of the work he does, and that only. Heretofore it has been the case that many large slaveholders scarcely maintained the expenses of their establishments, and in some instances within the observation of all of us, they failed to do even this. The day has gone by when the laborer was well fed and clothed and comfortable, and no matter whether the amount of work done by him would pay these necessities or not; and what still more to the point, the day has also gone by when men and women, and great groups of children, too old or too young to be serviceable, were to be completely provided for. It is a fact capable of demonstration that under the present labor system, especially the aid of improved machinery, greater results may be attained with the same capital than under the patriarchal system of slavery. So much by way of consolation to farmers who have been deprived of their slave labor! The darkest cloud may have its silver lining. The lands in this region are very fertile, and though perhaps, as a rule, more broken than those of Fayette and Bourbon, yet behind them neither in grain or grass. In fact some of the finest farms in Kentucky are in Madison, especially upon the waters of Silver Creek. In the past this county has acquired a reputation for its hogs than any other in the State. Four hundred average is not an unusual one for fat hogs in this locality, as the managers of slaughter-houses in your city and Cincinnati will attest. Recently a disposition is, however, manifested to give the preference to raising cattle, as thereby less grain is required to be raised and more land can be put in pasture. To the uninitiated the spectacle daily witnessed by the Kentuckian of great pastures of luxuriant blue grass, green even in mid-winter beneath the tufts, would indeed be a remarkable one.

There is reason to believe that this is a region rich in undeveloped mineral resources. Coal abounds in the mountains contiguous, in fact within the limits of the county, and coal, too, of a very excellent quality, and in strata sufficiently thick to admit of easy extraction. In the adjoining county of Garrard, near the Madison line, oil has been struck, and in other localities, both in this county and Garrard, there are strong indications of the existence of petroleum. Iron ore certainly exists, though whether rich enough to justify working remains to be proved. And now, in addition to all this, what do you say to a silver mine? In these days of rag currency, the idea of an argentiferous region right here in our midst, you must admit to be quite refreshing. Well, not to raise your expectations too high, I will tell you at once all I know about the matter. A gentleman of my acquaintance lately exhibited to me some specimens rich in metal of some kind, apparently silver. The lead is contained between irregular perpendicular walls of lime-stone, the creation perhaps of volcanic action at some former period of the world's history. He will at an early day have a correct assay made, when, possibly, the silver may turn out not silver at all. In the meantime, however, he has sufficient faith to have made sure of leasing the premises for a term of years. If only lead, the mine may prove valuable.

Timber here is much more abundant than on the other side of the Kentucky river; though in this immediate vicinity, it is becoming scarcer than I could

wish. Each year, those who are compelled to buy wood find it growing more and more alarmingly high. Who, in traveling over Kentucky now would imagine it the same country of which Gen., after Gov., Scott, spoke a good many years ago? Do you remember the story? It was somehow in this wise: The General, after a visit to Kentucky, returned to Virginia, and dilated enthusiastically upon the beauty and fertility of this glorious land, whose bosom was covered with primeval forests so lofty as to pierce the sky, and so thick that you could scarcely stick a butcher knife between the trees. And of the game, too, he spoke, which he declared was more numerous and of better quality than elsewhere. "Why, gentlemen," he added, by way of putting the finishing stroke to his glowing account, "it is nothing uncommon to see bounding through the forest, elk with antlers twelve feet from tip to tip!" "But, General," remonstrated a friend, "how, in the name of wonder, do these elk, with horns twelve feet from tip to tip, manage to bound so easily through your forests where the trees are so close together that you can't stick a knife blade between the trunks?" "Oh," replied the imperturbable old hero, "that, sir, is the elk's business—not mine!"

And now, Messrs. Editors, what we want in order to make available the immense forests of pine, poplar, oak and other kinds of timber lying in the mountains quite near us, what is requisite to develop the coal-fields and mineral wealth, and last, but not least, what is essential for getting to market the agricultural products of this rich portion of Kentucky, is a RAILROAD, and a railroad we must and will have before the world is much older. If you of Louisville are true to your own interests, you will see to it, that we are brought in connection with your city. By a judicious and wide-awake policy in reference to her commercial and mechanical interests, Louisville may and will become a great city; but just as certainly will lethargy and sloth defeat what now seems her destiny. Cincinnati is fully alive to the importance of a railroad communication with this wealthy and prosperous country, but our people, other things being equal, would prefer Louisville, because of the homogeneity of the population. In one direction or the other, however, as I have said, there must be an outlet.

(For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.)
From Breckinridge County.

BRECKINRIDGE CO., Feb. 18.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Thinking the oil community might be somewhat interested in hearing from this benighted and sadly neglected region, I write you. The county of Breckinridge has, without doubt, a large amount of oil territory in it, of which I would give you a scientific description, but my geological education has been somewhat neglected; therefore, I can only give you facts, worked out under my own observation; but for such description would refer you to a report made by Professor Wright, from a survey made by him for the Oil Valley Company, and to specimens I send you, taken from the clefts upon which I predicate my opinion. At the foot of a cleft, some 80 or 100 feet in height, and immediately beneath where these specimens come from, the Oil Valley Company are sinking a well. They have met with considerable difficulty in the way of hard rock, mud veins and crevices, but by dint of perseverance, have overcome them. At about 200 feet they struck a vein of water, more strongly impregnated with sulphur than any I ever saw, and now at a depth of 400 feet, are working in an exceeding hard sand-stone, with a strong smell of petroleum. Their prospects are very flattering in this well; for they have had evidences of oil in small quantities at various times. About three quarters of a mile below on this same creek, (Lost Run) they have another well going down, where I think there is but little doubt they will get oil. After passing through a variety of different character of rock, varying in depth of vein from 4 to 60 feet, at a depth of 305 feet they struck a black sand-stone, and at 307 found oil, but not in sufficient quantity to stop their work. This vein was 14 feet in thickness. At 491 feet they again struck black sand-stone, and at 505 feet, oil in small quantity. In this rock without any change, they continued to 628 feet, but still not through it—the quantity of oil increasing as they went down. At this point the Company thought it advisable to test the well, which was very imperfectly done, arising from difficulty in making the seed bag stand, but notwithstanding, in 24 hours pumping, oil came up in sufficient quantity to cover the top of a common tub, and be visible for thirty feet down the creek, where it ran over a ledge or rock, and was lost. In consequence of this difficulty they have ceased pumping, and commenced boring again, until they make such arrangements as to overcome the trouble, or reach the bottom of the vein, when I feel confident they will get a good supply of oil. Specimens of the various stratas passed through have

been preserved, and can be seen at the office of the Secretary, Mr. J. B. Davis, corner of Main and 9th st.

When they reach the bottom of the vein, or commence pumping, you shall again hear from me.

Yours, &c.,

(For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.)
About the Cumberland Oil Region.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20th.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having during the past week visited most places of oleagenous interest in this locality, I will give you a brief account of my observations. At the Creelsboro well, they are obtaining about twenty barrels per day, (on an average,) of an excellent quality of illuminating oil. It is, I believe, the best oil for refining that has been found in that district, being 40½° Baume, as it comes from the pump. This well is only one hundred and two feet in depth, and is tubed but sixty feet.

The Crocus well is yielding about fifty barrels per day, and would doubtless yield much more were it properly tubed. At present it is affected by every rise in the river. The oil is heavier than refiners usually prefer it, being 36° Baume, as it is taken from the pump.

The Butler well of the New York and Kentucky O. & P. Co., at Harrods Fork, is still throwing forth large quantities of gas, (which is strongly impregnated with the odor of petroleum,) accompanied by soft waters. This well is 607 feet in depth. During the severe storm of last Friday night, their derrick was blown down; they have commenced rebuilding it, however, and, if after pumping several weeks they fail to get oil, it is their intention to sink the well three hundred feet deeper, unless they find oil in paying quantities at lesser depth.

At the Miller well, between Harrods Fork and Crocus Creek, they struck oil last Thursday at eighteen (18) feet below the surface, and at every sand-pumping since, they have obtained a little oil.

On Cook's farm, some four miles up Harrods Fork, they got a fair show of oil at twenty-five feet in depth.

Upper Crocus is rich in surface indications and of the largest oil seeps in Cumberland county, is to be found on the farm of James T. Rowe. It is on the north side of Crocus creek, about four hundred—above the celebrated Garnett well, at this point the oil is forced out of crevices in the rocky cliffs at the creek's side, and by stirring up the sand and mud with a long pole, it comes out in such quantities as to cover the surface of the creek far below the Garnett well. The lease upon fifty acres of this most valuable territory, lying north, and north-west of this famous seep, is held by Messrs. L. S. Miller & Co., of your city. A Mr. Veeder, of Pittsburg, holds a lease upon the rest of the land, below and upon the south side of Crocus, embracing several hundred acres of hill and bottom land. On Sand Lick Creek, (a tributary of Crocus,) several oil seeps exist. The Sacramento Oil Company, and Miller & Co., have secured the most valuable territory upon this creek. Two wells were sunk upon their tracts some years since for water, but abandoned because they "struck some blackish stinking stuff."

On Sasfras Creek, oil-bearing rock can be found; in warm, dry weather, the odor of petroleum is so powerful as to be offensive to many who pass along the creek side.

Whilst the Cumberland Rivers, O. C. M., & I. M. Co. holds the largest amount of valuable territory that is held by any one Company in the State, the Sacramento Oil Company, Miller & Co., New York & Kentucky Oil Co., and Veeder & Co., control the greater portion of the best boring territory within three miles above or below Harrods Fork of Crocus, embracing within their territory the celebrated "Garnett well," also the "Thomas well," "Jno. Y. Morgan well," "Spencer well," and "Enos Morgan well," in all of which oil was found many years since, when boring for salt water.

Some fifteen oil seeps are known to exist upon these tracts, independent of the great seep which commences at the base of the Crocus hills on the lease of L. S. Miller & Co., and extends at intervals, a distance of several hundred yards, into the lease of Veeder & Co.

The Sacramento Oil Company, have commenced operations upon the farm of C. English, on Crocus creek, above West fork, and from external manifestations, will soon be able to give an oily account of their proceedings. They intend to sink at least six wells immediately, or rather as soon as the roads will be in such state as to enable them to deliver their engines at the desired place.

Unless all signs fail, we shall be overrun as soon as spring opens with all classes of oil men, and the Crocus bottom will soon be thoroughly punctured by "the searchers."

P. S. Since the above was written other paying wells in that region have been struck.

The article of "J." on "Sowing Grass Seed," will appear next week. Hope to hear from you frequently.

Letter from the President of the State Agricultural Association.

ARGENTA, KY., Feb. 5, 1866.

Hon. E. L. Cleveland, Senator from Harrison and Jackson.

DRAUGHT—I hope you will advocate the passage of a bill to appropriate \$5,000 annually for the Kentucky State Agricultural Society. Our society has done all in its power to encourage the industrial class to make Kentucky the first State in agriculture and mechanic arts as she is in stock. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says of the State Fair, held near Louisville last September: "The award of premiums gave satisfaction, and no complaint was made to mar the harmony of the proceedings, nor was there a single instance of drunkenness nor disturbance from any other cause, to cast a shade of discredit upon the perfect management of the fair." This is to be valued the more, on account of the peculiar circumstances under which the fair was held; the war, which divided father and son in Kentucky, and set them in deadly opposition to each other, is just over; the wounds of many are not yet healed, and the terrible associations of our national strife are still fresh in the minds of all; yet men who not only sympathized with, but took part in the strife, on either side, met here upon the common ground of agriculture, and manifested a sincere disposition to renew the old-time amenities and friendships, willing to forget the past, and associate together for the common good of their State and country in the future, and to confer together as to the best means for accomplishing these objects.

There were men at this fair who differed in political opinions, wide as the poles apart, but by a general tacit consent the discussion of politics was avoided, and agriculture in its many branches substituted. How to keep Kentucky ahead of all stock-raising States in the Union, and how to add to her farming and agricultural wealth, were questions of general interest and attention. In short, the people came here for that purpose, and they adhered to it with the most admirable fidelity.

Under the management of the present board of directors and officers of the society, it is better off than it had reason to expect, and it feels gratified with the success secured to it through their ability and faithfulness. Many of them are men of wealth, who have been as liberal of their means as of their time, which is unrequited, save by the honor and satisfaction that follow the performance of good deeds.

During the war the directors passed a resolution tendering the funds of the society to Gov. Robertson, of Kentucky, which was at that time near \$12,000, for the purpose of defending the State. The Governor, in reply to the committee, said: "The Commonwealth has plenty of money, and the society is doing more for the cause of the Union by their example of industry in holding annual fairs than in any other way. Gentlemen, keep up all your customs of holding schools, attending church, and be steadfast to the laws and the Constitution, and we will prevail against all surrounding foes. Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for this mark of your confidence; it will give me renewed strength in the performance of my duty to the people of this State."

I am of the opinion that our farmers do a great deal of work—we think in many cases too much; but have not so regular a habit of doing it well. Whether the greater profit is to be found in accomplishing a large amount of work indifferently, or of doing less and in a better manner, is the question for each one to settle for himself, for it is the profit we are seeking, not quantity or quality, only as profit is concerned. Any person may decide this question with the slightest arithmetical aid, by ascertaining the precise cost of raising sixty bushels of corn on a single acre, and then of raising the same amount on two acres of the same kind of land. If the corn on the one acre cost fifty cents a bushel, he will find that on the two acres it will cost him seventy-five cents a bushel, at least—making a loss of one-third in producing an equal amount of produce for the market. It will require skillful management in selling to make up such a loss as this.

I am acquainted with farms of twenty acres where the annual income is not less than \$1,000 to \$2,000, and with farms of 500 acres where the annual cash income is nearly twice as many dollars as the number of acres. A man on a large farm can raise just as much corn or wheat per acre as a man on a small farm. He ought not to feel obliged to cultivate land because he owns it. Give us labor and the usual appropriation, and we promise to keep Kentucky up with the foremost State in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

I want to see a State Fair held in Kentucky this fall, and invite the President of the United States and the Governors of the several States, to consult with me what advance the great industrial interests of the people. After partaking of our hospitality, and especially some old Bourbon, they would conclude we could get along without the Freedmen's Bureau.

I am yours, truly,

L. J. BRADFORD.

Familiar Science.

BY AN AMATEUR PROFESSOR.

What is ice?
Frozen water.
What makes it freeze?
The cold.
In what season of the year is ice most plenty?
In winter.
Why?
Because that season is the coldest.
For what purpose is ice used?
Skating and making punch.
What often happens to persons who use it?
They fall down.
Why?
Because it is slippery.
Is the slipperiness exhibited always in the same way?
No; the skater slips up, and the punch slips down.
If a lady and her sweetheart, walking on the ice, should both fall in, what would be the consequence?
A coolness between them.
Is that last observation original?
No; it is borrowed from an old almanac.

The Boot and Shoe Trade.

There is at the present time a remarkable quietness in the boot and shoe trade throughout the country, particularly among retailers. We have advices from several points in the State of New York where usually a large trade has been enjoyed, and all concur as to the universal dulness. Shoe dealers have been favored with an unusual trade, during the last six months, and seem to forget that business, even in its most healthy state, was wont to abate immediately after the holidays, and that ample time was afforded them to post their books and square accounts with their customers. Most dealers have for the past three months purchased sparingly, and as transactions have been few and far between, a lull of a few weeks will not so materially affect their interests, as was the case when a dull season ensued, and a general mourning over long-winded and doubtful customers added to the general dulness. Manufacturers in the State of New York, as a general thing are busy, though not driving ahead with their usual avidity; nevertheless, they have good stocks on hand from which to supply their customers.

We do not look for that extreme dulness which many predict or anticipate. The country is not overstocked with shoes, and experience has shown very conclusively that shoes will wear out, and some of them very rapidly—too much so for the good of the pockets or the patience of the consumer. Shoes are worn longer than formerly—the prices which ruled during the war taught people economy in this respect. Children's shoes now cost double the price of four years ago, and the little ones are restrained in their liberty of kicking out the toes, as they were wont to do, their steps being more narrowly watched. Old boots are not so readily replaced with new ones, but patches, as in days long gone by, are revived, and toe caps cover up many a stubbed out toe which formerly was the cause of boot and wearer parting company.

Talk as people will about extravagance in other matters, there is no denying the fact that there is more economy practiced in wearing shoes than formerly, and the dulness which now reigns will doubtless be succeeded by a more encouraging state of affairs before many weeks shall have rolled round.—[Shoe & Leather Reporter.]

Rich Oil Well on Eagle Creek.

A letter from Dr. Hequemburg, the skillful Superintendent of the Tennessee and Cumberland Oil and Mining Company, who is now conducting the operations of the Company on Eagle Creek, states that pumping was commenced a few days since at their well, which brought, first salt water, and then a fine flow of oil. At the date of the letter the well was yielding from seventy-five to one hundred barrels or the finest quality of lubricating oil, graded by the trade at 22 deg. Baume, being the finest quality of petroleum, and far superior to any hitherto discovered in the West. This well promises to pay the Company handsomely of itself, as the oil commands the highest market price. Dr. Hequemburg is highly gratified at the result of his operations, and is now boring three additional wells on Eagle Creek. The Tennessee and Cumberland Company have met with such substantial encouragement that our other Oil Companies who are operating in the same portion of the State, will doubtless feel stimulated to try to catch up with their luckier rival, which is filling its barrels rapidly at present.—[Nash. Press.]

Scissors.

One dollar a seat is charged to hear Patti in Paris.

There is a great demand for new books in the Southern States.

A turkey in California costs fifteen dollars.

A Parisian has received \$14,000 for one play.

The debt of Maximilian's Empire is \$80,000.

There are at present 563 depositories of Government funds.

A 55 pound beet has arrived in New York from California.

With 30,000 people, Idaho has not a single preacher, but plenty of lawyers.

A shipment of arms to Vera Cruz for private use, has been permitted by the Treasury Department.

Dr. Robt. S. Buck, a distinguished physician of Jackson, Mississippi, is dead.

It is said that the tone of Congress is opposed to making any new commercial arrangement with Canada.

During the last three months of 1865, 52,364 money orders were issued by the post office, covering \$805,000.

The Philadelphia Quakers have raised \$425,000 to found an institute for colored children in that city.

Several German vessels are soon to be expected at Galveston, Texas, with emigrants.

The proprietor of the Maisen Doree, New York, has been fined \$300 for throwing a plate at his cook.

There is a lump of gold in Washington, dug from the Montana mines, worth \$17,000.

Mankind should learn temperance from the moon—the fuller she gets the smaller her horns become.

The bridge over the Pedee river, on the Manchester and Wilmington R. R., has been completed.

A niece of Mrs. Polk, widow of ex-President Polk, was married in Nashville recently at a day wedding, with twenty-four attendants—twelve ladies and twelve gentlemen.

A Paris architect is said to have invented a brick which hardens with time, completely resists humidity, and is said to realize an economy of forty per cent. in building.

A person's character depends a good deal upon "bringing up." For instance a man who has been brought up by the police seldom turns out respectable.

Commissioner Newton of the Agricultural Bureau, has obtained seeds of a new variety of muskmelon, which, it is claimed, will keep during the winter.

Complications are likely to arise between France and China concerning propagandism. The French Catholic missionaries have been driven from their missions established under the privilege secured by treaty.

New Advertisements.

Wood's Theater,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

A. FLYNN, Manager.
J. W. HILL, Stage Manager.
C. C. ADAMS, Treasurer.

Best Stock Company in the West, and leading Stars engaged from time to time. Performances every night, (except Sunday,) and Matinees every Saturday afternoon.
Feb. 14—15

GEO. W. MORRIS, J. M. HEATON.

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Industrial & Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY,
J. H. TURNER,

EDITORS.

Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.
Prof. J. LAWRENCE WHITE—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC SHELBY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - - - FEB. 24, 1865.

W. SCOTT GLORE is the principal Agent for this paper. The trade supplied and subscriptions received through him.

The Spring Trade.

Some of our leading journals are of the opinion that trade will open briskly in the coming spring; especially from the Southern States is a large demand expected. The financial status of a large part of the community in the South, has been such that they have been hitherto unable to replenish their threadbare wardrobes, or to re-stock their devastated plantations. Owing to the cheering prospect of a fine market, a large extent of cotton will be raised in each of the States adapted to its growth. By means of the system of advances upon the year's crop, so common at the South, a more plentiful supply of funds will soon be at the disposal of planters and merchants. With this supply of funds will come extensive investments in the articles of which the Southern market has for some time past been denuded.

The gratifying account of the improvement visible in the political and domestic relations in the South, as given by General Grant, and confirmed by Gen. Sherman, offer additional reasons for expecting a revival of trade from that

quarter. The prospect although not quite so cheering as that in the North. Although the farmers have improved by the high prices which produce obtained during the past years, the money market is tight. A large portion of last year's crop is held for better prices, and is not disposed of, money will not be plentiful with them. However, the money market of the West, influenced by the general growth of the new years, is very large. The general impression that goods bought must be disposed of in a falling market has rendered merchants a little reticent in laying in stock. Western goods in New York are said to be held for a fall in prices, but do not show any very strong prospect of an advance. The conservative policy of the Secretary of the Treasury will restrain him from taking any step likely to cause a violent change in public prices. The prospects, taken altogether, for a lively opening of trade seem to be very favorable.

MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.—Many of the Southern States are embarking in manufacturing enterprises which are rapidly developing and put in operation the unrivaled resources they enjoy. The causes which have retarded the Gulf States in securing their own principal staple—cotton—have been removed; factories are everywhere springing up, machinery being provided and skilled operatives imported. Every Southern State is furnished with water power in abundance; the only thing necessary to complete success is capital, and that is exhibiting its willingness to migrate thither; so that under the new system of free labor the manufacturers of New England may soon encounter formidable rivals in the South.

LEGISLATIVE.—In the Senate on Saturday last Mr. Harrison, from the Judiciary Committee, reported bills as follows, which were passed in both Houses: To establish a board of commissioners of taxes and assessments in Louisville; to incorporate the Louisville Industrial and Commercial Printing Company. A bill to amend the act amending the city charter of Louisville as regards judge, marshal, &c., was postponed. The Legislature adjourned at 7 o'clock on Monday morning.

Transactions in breadstuffs, particularly sound shelled corn, have continued heavy all the week at somewhat easier rates than previously prevailed. Oats were also in good demand, but all other qualities of grain were neglected. Flour, though the sales have been heavy, is rather dull at quotations, owing to the depression in the Eastern and foreign markets. Prices here, however, are slightly higher than last week.

We have received the forty-first annual report of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, located in the immediate vicinity of Lexington. During the past year the whole number of patients treated was 300, against 276 the year previous; and the number remaining is 265, against 241 at the end of last year. This gives the asylum thirty more than the number allowed by law, which is 226.

Main Street—High Rents.

The present exorbitant rents exacted for business houses on Main street, is a very serious drawback to the commercial prospects of the city. Hundreds of enterprises, that in the aggregate, would have nearly doubled the commerce of the city, have been abandoned from this cause alone, the impression prevailing that Main street is the only street in the city where a successful wholesale or jobbing business can be conducted. Taking advantage of this erroneous impression, property owners have advanced their rents beyond all precedent—beyond all reason—to the extent, indeed, of absorbing almost the entire profits of legitimate business.

This sordid disposition on the part of property owners is peculiarly unfortunate and suicidal at this particular time. By the exercise of an enlarged liberality the merchants and manufacturers of Louisville have succeeded in winning a large share of the trade of the South; they they hope to retain and increase by the exercise of the same liberality in the future. The city is growing more rapidly than at any previous period in her history. Capital from abroad is seeking investment here, and prosperity is manifesting itself in every department of industry and commerce. Instead of encouraging and seconding this effort to build up the city, property owners appear determined to consult their rapacity alone, and have with remarkable unanimity, advanced their rents from one hundred to three hundred per cent. in the last year. Unless they can be checked in some way, these short sighted extortioners will kill the goose in their greed for golden eggs, and throw the city back fifty years more in the race with her competitors. We suggest that some fifty or a hundred of our Main street firms organize themselves into an association, and advertise for proposals from property holders on some of the adjacent streets to furnish them with store-houses of a specified character, for a period of ten years. There are other streets in Louisville besides Main, and fifty or a hundred firms going in a body, could carry their trade with them, and obtain houses at rents that would enable them to make a living as well as their landlords. As long as Main street is permitted to monopolize the wholesale business of Louisville, just so long will Main street property owners continue to absorb the profits arising from it, and to cripple and retard the advancement of the city.

The sooner this incubus on the trade of Louisville is removed the better for all concerned. Much, very much of the future of our city depends upon this and the next few years. The attention of the great Southwest is fixed upon her, and a trade more profitable than that which enriched the ancient cities of the plain, is almost within her grasp. To falter now on the very threshold of assured success, and suffer the rich prize to be borne off by infinitely less favored competitors, would be to bid farewell to all her hopes of greatness. Nothing would remain but to white-wash and fence her in.

She will not so falter, nor will she permit the greedy exactions of mercenary monopolists to dash the cup from her lips. We have an abiding faith in her destiny, and we to-day venture the prediction, that when the iron-tongued monitor of time shall usher in the dawn of the twentieth century, the Falls City will enclose within her corporate limits a population of a million and a half of souls; a State capitol grander than the national edifice at Washington, will yearly bring within her limits the wisdom, the eloquence and the beauty of the Commonwealth; and Louisville will be to the Southwest what New York is to America, London to England, and Paris to France.

Both Houses of our present Legislature have passed a bill, conferring certain rights upon negroes, which now is the law of the land. It provides, that all negroes and mulattoes may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all the courts of law and equity in this State; and may acquire property and dispose of it in any manner, and may purchase, and may dispose of the same in the same manner, and to the same extent, that white persons may. Any negro or mulatto may by affidavit, charge any person with any criminal offense against his or her person or property, or the person or property of another, and, upon such affidavit, the proper process shall be issued as if said affidavit had been made by a white person, and it shall be lawful for any negro or mulatto, in any action suit, or controversy pending, or to be instituted in any court of law or equity of this State, to make all needful and lawful affidavits, as shall be necessary for the institution, prosecution, or defense of such action, suit or controversy. Negroes and mulattoes shall be competent witnesses in all civil proceedings in which negroes and mulattoes are the only parties, and in all criminal proceedings where a negro or mulatto is defendant.

Pure liquors of all kinds can be procured from Dorn & Barkhouse. They keep none but the best.

Yazoo City.

As we stand upon the threshold of another year it is gratifying to look back upon the past of our little city. An examination of its commercial record for the year 1865 discloses the fact, that there have been received since the 1st day of June, not less than 25,000 bales of cotton, and of this number not less than 20,000 bales have been sold here at an average of \$175 per bale. It will be seen that the amount actually expended in the purchase of cotton alone, will not fall short of \$3,500,000. This amount has been carried into the interior, and Yazoo City may be said, with truth, to be the source from whence most of the money in circulation in this and the adjoining counties has been obtained. Fortunes have been made here since the first day of June, and fortunes are being made now. The net profit of one house alone footed up after a few months business, the snug little sum of \$30,000. Its trade has been enormous, and there has been so sensible decline in business up to the present writing. If we judge of the future by the past we must look for a continuation of its present prosperity, if not a decided increase in the business already transacted here.

We extract the above from the Yazoo Commercial, Jan. 3d. Yazoo City has been, and will continue to be, the chief place of business of nearly all the planters in Central Mississippi.

Probably it might be as well that our merchants send their circulars and cards to that city, a list of whose business men may be found at the Gazette office.

We are in receipt of a paper bearing the title of "The West and South," hailing from CINCINNATI and professing extreme radical democracy. From the copy before us we judge that the editors are men of spirit and vim, if not of talent, and that they design to create a sensation, if they can. They are for reopening questions which we had supposed were settled for the present, and making some issues the policy of which is extremely problematical. —[Louisville Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

The Gazette is astonished that a newspaper bearing the title of WEST AND SOUTH should make its appearance in Cincinnati; and it concludes from this fact that we design to create a sensation. It is quite likely that more astonishing events will follow our efforts to teach peoples, bound together by every tie which God and nature can confer, that their true interests are identical with the devise of the WEST AND SOUTH and its creed of a federal union between the States, free trade, hard money, and the subordination of an inferior race to the superior when they come together by the million. None of these questions have, nor never shall, be settled in the negative. —[Cin. West and South.]

We are not astonished that a paper from Porkopolis should bear the title of West and South, or should do any other title that the taste, fancy or interest of its editors might suggest; but we did express surprise that Cincinnati, of all the cities in the land should at this particular time get up such a rampant States' Rights-Southern-Sympathizing paper as the one before us. If there were persons of ability and editorial tastes in that city who loved the South and their "rights," why did they not manifest it in 1861-2-3-4, when Congress and the people were engaged in making up their minds and settling those questions? Why wait until the case was closed, the evidence concluded, and decisions rendered? It cannot be said that this thing was impracticable, for what-ever may have been the case elsewhere we do not believe there ever was a very critical censorship of the Cincinnati press, and we remember no case of a Cincinnati paper being suppressed.

Of course we do not intimate that any desire to get Southern trade is instrumental in invoking at this late day such ardent advocacy of Southern interests and "States' Rights;" but censorious persons may not readily find any other reason for it. They may think it strange that the "West and South" should not have put on its armor some years ago. Where were the editors when the measures of which they complain were first inaugurated? When the habeas corpus was first suspended, emancipation proclamations fluninated, and federal usurpations, as they now call them, began first to over-ride "States' Rights?" Their enthusiasm was a "dead as the bulrushes round little Moses," and their pen and tongues as mute as the harp in Tara's halls. Their newly awakened zeal is no doubt honest, but it might be well to temper it with a slight modicum of discretion. It is not seemly for northerners who were neutral during the war to become hot-spurs when war is over, nor for Cincinnati editors to espouse the doctrine of secession when South Carolina politicians yield the question as being definitely decided against them.

We are rejoiced to find our paper daily growing in popularity at the South, which is evidenced by our increasing circulation in that quarter, and by the encomiums of the press of all shades of party and sect. The following from the Maury County (Tenn.) Herald is one of a dozen similar notices brought by last week's mails:

LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.—Here we have just such a paper as there has been long need of in the South. The field open to the Gazette is a rich one, and without flattery or exaggeration, we say that its publishers are working in a way that is sure to win success as well as deserve it. To the Farmer and Merchant it is especially valuable. It is published by J. H. Turner & Co., Louisville, Ky., at \$4 per annum.

Louisville as a Tobacco Market.

In addition to our article of last week, one of the writers of the Courier furnishes some facts and figures that are of sufficient interest to bear re-publication. But we cannot admit that our article was in any respect an error, either gross or slight. We did not say that it was but recently Louisville became a Tobacco market, but we said that it was only within the last twenty years that she became "prominent among the great Tobacco markets of the Western world." Our article did not go back beyond the Glasgow Tobacco Convention, and consequently did not embrace the interesting facts thus compactly grouped by our worthy contemporary.

The Industrial and Commercial Gazette of last week, in an article on the tobacco trade of Louisville, speaks of it as of but comparative modern date, which is a gross error. From the earliest time, when Louisville was only a town under the control of trustees, as enacted by the Virginia Legislature in May, 1780, setting apart one thousand acres of land, as forfeited property of John Connely, to be vested in certain trustees, to be by them laid off, &c., to establish a town by the name of Louisville, tobacco has been an article of our trade, commerce and production. The first warehouse established for the inspection and sale of leaf tobacco was two years before the town of Louisville was incorporated as a city, which change took place February 13, 1826, and thenceforth our town became a CITY. The first tobacco warehouse was known as Booth's, located on Second street, between Main and Market, and their first receipts of tobacco were in December, 1825, numbering seven hog-heads; the total for the year being 1,100 hog-heads; the average price being \$2 67 per one hundred pounds. Todd's warehouse, south side of Main street, between Kentucky and Eighth, was opened in 1826, and the receipts of tobacco there for the year ending November, 1827, were 2,261 hog-heads, and at Booth's warehouse for the same period, 2,093 hog-heads, making a total for both houses of 4,354 hog-heads; the average price that year was \$2 59.

Since that date the trade has shown a gradual and steady increase, with now and then some interruptions to the steady progress produced by short crops, and such incidents as are likely to occur in the yield of any and all agricultural productions. The receipts of tobacco, therefore, at the two inspection warehouses were:

From Nov., 1825, to Nov., 1829, inclusive.....	32,438 bbls.
From Nov., 1829, to Nov., 1839, ".....	31,083 " "
From Nov., 1839, to Nov., 1843, ".....	21,135 " "
From Nov., 1843, to Nov., 1845, ".....	13,360 " "
From Nov., 1845, to Nov., 1846, ".....	27,810 " "
Total to November, 1846.....	125,826 bbls.

During the year 1839 there were sold 46 hog-heads leaf tobacco for \$3,580 84, being an average of \$73 75 per hog-head.

In 1852 prices ranged from.....	\$4 00 to \$2 00
In 1853 prices ranged from.....	5 00 to 7 00
In 1854 prices ranged from.....	6 00 to 15 00
In 1857 prices ranged from.....	7 00 to 17 00
In 1858 prices ranged from.....	5 00 to 15 00
In 1859 prices ranged from.....	3 25 to 6 00

The largest receipts and sales in this market, and the largest in any one market of the world, was in 1854, when the quantity sold reached the number of 63,322 hog-heads. The cash paid for the same was \$1,961,802. The average price per hog-head in 1863-4 was \$189 06, and the average price for the year 1864-5 was \$167 47 per hog-head.

The advantages presented by our market and system of auctioneering tobacco to the highest bidder, with the reservation on the part of the planter to reject any and all bids, has, from its first adoption been steadily gaining a firm hold in the minds of both buyers and sellers, and the more generally known, the more it will be appreciated. Our system is the true one and best for all parties. It is also relieved of the many odious fees and perquisites which prevail in other markets.

A bill has passed our Legislature to tax negroes and mulattoes two dollars per head, for the support of negro paupers and for the formation of a fund for the education of negro children. Several other bills, relating to the negroes, have also passed, which we will notice hereafter.

We wish our readers to understand that, in freely publishing communications, we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, inasmuch as we may occasionally publish views opposed to our own.

A Mistaken Idea.

One of our contemporaries most truthfully remarks that a popular idea among our people is that all their sons should adorn clerkships, and the adoption of the business of book-keeping as a means of obtaining their livelihood, and every effort is made to give them an education to that end. So far as the education of their children in the science of keeping proper accounts is concerned, the idea is a good one, as every young man should have a sufficient knowledge to properly manage his own books, should he ever embark in business, but to make book-keepers and clerks of our boys is a grand mistake. Better place them in a workshop, mill or foundry, where they can learn independent trades, which at all times will secure them employment, and pecuniary compensation for which will be at least as much, if not more, than the business of accounts. We earnestly advise all parents to learn their sons trades, no matter what, so that it is an industrious pursuit, and let us in the future spare the pains of seeking so many stout ab-bodied young men out of employment, and seeking situations only where the pen can be used. There is dignity in labor, and an honest trade is the best legacy a parent can bestow upon his child; for it will secure his bread where all else may fail.

There are now 9,000 shoemakers in New York.

Synopsis of Art and Science.

Prepared expressly for this paper, by
PROF. C. W. WRIGHT.

The cementation of ice is called *regelation*. This is manifested when particles of ice are brought together and adhere to each other. By proper manipulation particles of ice can be made to display considerable plasticity. The flexure and movement of glaciers is explained upon this principle.

Omnibuses propelled by steam have recently been put in practical operation in Paris. There is no reason why vehicles should not be propelled by that motor in many parts of the United States.

Round Stone, Kentucky, is probably the largest spring in the world. The volume of water discharged by this subterranean river is more than five times that delivered by Bear Grass creek near this city.

The mineral resources of that part of Tennessee between the Cumberland river and the Tennessee, in the vicinity of Forts Donelson and Henry, is probably not surpassed by any similar locality in the world. Inexhaustible beds of iron ore abound, and a rock which is used in the manufacture of grindstones, not inferior to that of Berea, Ohio, is found in the greatest abundance. In addition, hydraulic cement rock is found, together with a superior quality of limestone from which the best quality of lime can be made. There are also strong indications of petroleum as are to be met with in Cumberland county, Kentucky.

There are now not less than three hundred and seventy (370) steam packets owned in Great Britain, representing a tonnage of which is difficult to estimate, and the horse power of which is five hundred and sixty thousand (560,000), the value of which is not less than forty millions (40,000,000) pounds sterling.

It has been determined by a French savant that it requires a much greater exertion for a horse to draw a vehicle over streets that are wet and muddy than where they are free from an annoyance of that character.

An engineer of considerable ability has decided that underground railways would be unprofitable in N. Y. city.

At the present rate of liquidation, it has been estimated, that the National debt of Great Britain will be extinguished in the year 2270. When will the national debt of the United States be liquidated as matters now stand?

We copy the following experiments on metals from one of our exchanges. The facts are curious and interesting:

EFFECTS OF VARIOUS EXPERIMENTS ON METALS.—Elaborate experiments and careful observations have developed many interesting and important facts with regard to the variations of density, etc., which different metals undergo in different degrees in the operations of heating, drawing, rolling, hammering and annealing.

At a temperature rather above a cherry red, iron will remain three months, surrounded with charcoal, without cementation taking place, while a white heat will, in five minutes, render brittle a square bar of malleable iron, eight-tenths of an inch in diameter.

Wires of copper, and of alloys of copper and zinc, are increased in diameter and diminished in density by annealing. The operation of rolling condenses metals more than that of wire-drawing. The density of iron and copper will be greater if the metals are heated before being passed through the rollers. The reverse is the case with alloys of copper and zinc. The density of metals is greatest when drawn into very fine wires. Hence, two small wires are stronger than one large one of the same transverse area with the united areas of the small ones. This result grows out of the fact that the particles of the smaller wires are compacted throughout their entire cross section, while those of the latter are compacted for a certain depth only.

Wires may be increased in length in two ways—first, by diminution in the case of cross section; and second, but only in a slight degree, by increasing the distance between the component particles. When wire is lengthened by the latter process, it returns to its former length by annealing.

Again, wires of certain different metals, after passing through the same hole in the wire-drawing plate, have different diameters; but all such subsequently require equal diameters during the process of annealing. The diameter of a wire is said to increase very slowly by time, after passing through a wire-drawing plate. Wires which have been bent and subsequently straightened, have a tendency to reacquire the same curvature by time.

Wires exposed to a high heat lose part of their tenacity. They require to be annealed in wire-drawing, not to render them more tenacious, but to allow the particles to resume the positions from which they may again be displaced.

The loss of tenacity is common to copper, iron, platinum, and the alloys of copper and zinc.

Hydrogen has an action on copper and silver, at high temperatures, which permanently separates their particles. On alloys of copper and zinc, and even of silver and copper, it has no such action.

Brass wire approaches to iron in strength, while copper wire is much inferior to it; hence, brass is much used instead of iron, where the latter would oxidize too rapidly.

Iron wire is made of different qualities to stand a strain of from 75,000 up to 130,000 pounds to the square inch. The tenacity of brass wire varies from 78,000 to 87,000 pounds to the square inch; while copper wire will part at from 33,000 to 44,000 pounds.

These facts with many others of a like character, have been carefully arrived at by many and most elaborate experiments, and a knowledge of them is valuable to every mechanic.

Anecdote of Ellen Tree, (Mrs. Kean.)

The distinguished artists, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, have been playing with their usual success, to crowded houses, at the Louisville Theater, for three nights past. Upon their return to Europe they will retire from the stage.

Their presence has recalled to our mind an anecdote of Mrs. Kean and Macready, which excited great merriment in the theatrical world some years since:

Macready, whose peculiarities all players remember, was playing an engagement at one of the London Theaters. Mrs. Sloman, at that period, was the principal actress at the theater, between whom and Macready a mortal enmity existed. A new play, the name of which we have forgotten, was produced, in the last scene of which Macready acts a madman.

He was always very violent in this scene, carrying his rudeness so far as to seize Mrs. Sloman by the hair and drag her up the stage, regardless of her shrieks. The lady, of course, complained of this brutal conduct, and received from the "great creature," "the only salmon," the answer, "that he forgot himself"—that, in fact, "he did not know what he was doing," having become wholly identified with the character, he was "no longer Mr. Macready, but the hero himself."

Mrs. Sloman became enraged and left the theater. Mrs. Kean, then Miss Ellen Tree, was engaged to fill her place and enact the heroine of this new Greek play. Mrs. Sloman took care that Miss Tree should be informed of the fate that awaited her, and in piteous tones related the unmanly conduct of Macready. "Oh, I'll match him!" exclaimed the fair actress—"only let him try it!" and she smiled as she only can smile.

The next morning a rehearsal of the new play was called, and all went on smoothly, until the mad scene arrived. Macready then came forward, and with a low bow, remarked in his peculiar way—"A Miss Tree-a, I'm-a very rough-a in this-a scene—I beg-a you'll excuse me-a."

"Oh! ah! yes, Mr. Macready," replied the actress, "certainly! but, Mr. Macready, I do my hair up with pins—at least a hundred, Mr. Macready—and you had better not touch it—or you may scratch your fingers!"

Mr. Macready said nothing more about his losing his personality. He carefully preserved it during the engagement, and abstained from meddling with the hair of the actress.

Our Female Compositors.

We now have five young ladies in addition to six male compositors, employed on this paper. Four of these female apprentices have been learning the art for about a month, and the fifth has only come in within the last week. The four set up an average of 2,000 per day, making for themselves \$1 20. One of them, however, more forward than the rest, sets as much as 3,000 per day, thus making \$1 80 for herself. The whole set of three columns of the reading matter which appears in the paper daily. These young ladies are of the first respectability; occupy an apartment to themselves, superintended by a competent male compositor; and are punctual and regular in attendance.

Our brethren of the press may see for themselves the entire feasibility of employing females as well as males for setting type. We consider the experiment a decided success, and would by no means dispense with the services of those we have. We have had applications from fifty more, far and near, and only regret our inability to find stands for a greater number than we have at present.

We hope our contemporaries in this and other localities will find it to their interest to give encouragement to this large and worthy class. The idea of there being any clash between male and female printers, is simply preposterous. There never was in this or any other country too many good artists to obtain steady and profitable employment; and in the South there never was, and is not now, enough printers to meet the demand. Why not, then, give the girls, whose fingers are peculiarly adapted to this work, an opportunity to supply this great and growing want? —[Montgomery Advertiser.]

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn, says the Memphis Appeal of Sunday, that the track of the Memphis and Ohio railroad has been completed to Humboldt, and regular passenger trains will be put upon the road during the present week, which will put us within fifteen miles of Cairo, and besides open up a section of country from which we have heretofore been cut off, and bring the products of that rich country to our market, instead of allowing it to find its way to St. Louis and other markets. The work of putting the road through to Clarksville, and thus putting us in direct communication with Louisville, will be pushed forward at once, and the contract for building the bridge at Clarksville has already been let, and by the first of May it is expected that the whole road will be in running order.

Some fellow who hasn't much respect for himself, much less for the fair subject of his cruel lines, says:

Youngster, spare that girl!
Kiss not those lips so meek!
Unruffled let her fair locks curl
Upon the maiden's cheek.

Believe her quite a saint,
Her looks are all divine,
Her rosy hue is pailt,
Her form is erminine.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Phelps, Caldwell & Co., Tobacco Commission Merchants, Louisville, Ky. This is a popular firm, and, no doubt, planters who ship to Louisville, could not do better than to consign to these parties.

[Hopkinsville Conservative.]

A GOOD Catholic keeps Lent forty days, but our best umbrella has kept Lent for the last three months.

Miscellaneous.

Louisville Theater.

Center Fourth and Green streets.
F. L. KRISTEN, Acting and Stage Manager
J. W. THAYER, Treasurer
Open every night except Sunday, and a Matinee every Saturday afternoon.
An excellent Stock Company for the season, and the leading stars of the profession engaged alternately. Jan. 13-14

GEO. W. NOBLE & CO'S.
ADVERTISING AGENCY.

LOUISVILLE has long felt the necessity of something of this character—a proper system of advertising her trade and importance, and letting the world know.

Her Advantages over all contiguous Cities!

The great inducements presented to the trading public, to make Louisville their place of dealing, is, her ease of accessibility, her great natural resources, wealth, and endowments; and, again, the determination of our merchants to favor the people of the South and South-west.

In order to secure their trade, And now that a new state of affairs have been inaugurated throughout the South, is the time for our merchants to take time by the forelock, and

Make their Business known

throughout the Valley of the Mississippi. Possessing a large acquaintance with the newspaper Press generally in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Carolinas, as well as Southern Indiana and Illinois, and Missouri, we propose to exhibit specimen copies of the leading papers of these States, with their terms of advertising, and to make contracts for advertising in them.

By a liberal system of advertising as here proposed, a large trade may be secured to Louisville, which will otherwise pass her by, as Cincinnati is straining every nerve in this way to divert this trade from Louisville to her own mart, and it only behooves us to be up and doing to thwart her efforts and make our own "great City of the Falls," the great market of the South-west. We have, therefore, opened an office for the present, for the conducting of the above business, at the Industrial and Commercial Gazette Office, corner Main and Bullitt, and will be ready to call on our merchants and others in a few days for their favors.

All bills for advertising to be payable, upon the presentation of a copy of the paper containing first insertion of the advertisement. Professional gentlemen and others, can have their cards or peculiar business advertised in a proper manner, and to the best advantage, by calling on us at our office.

Persons at a distance wanting advertising space of any character, in our city papers or papers further north, can have the same attended to by addressing us and enclosing their favors. Jan. 13-14

J. M. BIGGER, J. E. MOSS.

BIGGER & MOSS,
Attorneys at Law
PADUCAH, KY.

Personal and prompt attention given to all Business.

REFERENCES:

Norton, Slaughter & Co., New York.
Watts, Crane & Co., " "
Bacon, Clardy & Co., " "
Shaw, Barber & Co., Cincinnati.
Given, Watts & Co., New Orleans.
R. K. Walker & Co., " "
Holiday Brothers, Cairo, Ill.
City National Bank, " "
D. R. Young, Louisville, Ky.
R. A. Robinson & Co., " "
Norton Brothers, Paducah.
Feb. 17-18

E. H. COCHRILL, N. A. HUMBER.

COCHRILL & HUMBER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE No. 8 Court Place,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will practice in all the Courts of Louisville. Particular attention given to the collection of Claims in this State and throughout the South, where the firm has an extensive business acquaintance. Feb. 3-14

A. M'BRIDE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware & Cutlery

OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURER OF

Planes & Mechanics' Tools,

No. 75 Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HENRY WEHMHOF,

HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT

UPHOLSTERER,

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, &c.

No. 60 South side Main St., bet. 2d and 3d.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 10-1m

C. W. LIVINGSTON & CO.,

(Successors to Alexander, Ellis & Co.)

Sash, Door & Blind

MANUFACTURERS.

And Dealers in

LUMBER

Largest Manufactured stock in the city.

Planing Mill and Manufacture on Fulton street, above Preston. Warehouses on Main, between First and Second streets, Louisville, Ky.

[Feb. 10-1m]

To our Friends and the Public.

THOSE WHO DESIRE OUR SERVICES at a moderate commission, for the purchase or sale of improved Stock and articles to be obtained at prime cost of breeders, manufacturers and others, in this city and vicinity—comprising Cattle, Sheep or Hogs, Sows, Poultry and other Dogs, Cashmere Goats, Guineas, Pigeons, and Fishing Tackle, Agricultural Implements, Fruit Trees, Flowers and Seeds, Machinery of all sorts, Bicycles, Engines, etc., Music and Musical Instruments, &c., &c., may rely upon prompt attention to their orders. Particular attention will be paid to shipping Stock, &c. All enquiries involving an outlay of time or money, should be accompanied with a remittance. Address: "EDITORS INDUSTRIAL & COM. GAZETTE."

Dec. 30

The Adams Express Company.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE and transport freight as far South on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, as Marietta, Georgia.

Jan. 13-14

WM. E. JACKSON, Agent.

Miscellaneous.

J. P. MORTON, } Established 1825. (ALEX. GRISWOLD
J. E. BANGS. } [H. M. GRISWOLD.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

No. 156 West Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Publishers,

Booksellers,

Stationers

AND

Blank Book

MANUFACTURERS.

THE attention of dealers is especially called

to our large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, embracing a complete assortment of all Books in use in the Schools and Colleges of THE SOUTHERN STATES, which our position as the ONLY SOUTHERN HOUSE ENGAGED IN THE PUBLICATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS, enables us to offer on the most favorable terms. In the other departments of our business, our stock will be found equally complete.

Law, Medical & Miscellaneous Books,

Writing Paper, Envelopes and Stationery of all kinds.

All Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Feb. 3-14

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

Carriage Materials

AND

TRIMMINGS!

I. F. STONE,

No. 8 EAST MAIN STREET,

Bet. First and Brook, North Side,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Carriages, which he offers for sale at lowest market rates. His stock embraces, in part, as follows:

Fine Coaches, Slide Seat Buggies,

" Brelts, Shifting Top do

" Coupes, Plain do do

Barouches, No Top do

Rockaways, Phaetons.

He trusts that an experience of over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS in manufacturing and selling Carriages for the South and Southwest will still secure to him a share of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed in the past.

To Carriage Manufacturers.

Referring to the title of this advertisement, I would call your attention to the

Carriage Trimming and Furnishing Department.

Comprising every article used in the manufacture of Carriages, which I am prepared to sell at the lowest rates. A practical knowledge of the business enables me to select with care and judgment the different and many styles of goods used by manufacturers.

Your orders are respectfully solicited.

Feb. 3-1m

JOS. W. MORRILL, GEO. WORTHINGTON.

J. W. Morrill & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

No. 220 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY,

Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TRUNKS,

Bags and Valises.

Feb. 3-14

NOTICE.

We are this day succeeded by J. W. MORRILL & CO., who are authorized to settle our business, and we respectfully invite for them a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on us.

J. T. SMITH & CO.

Louisville, Jan. 25, 1866.

J. W. MORRILL, of Louisville, and GEO. WORTHINGTON, of New York, having succeeded J. T. Smith & Co., will continue the WHOLESALE SADDLERY, HARNESS and TRUNK business at the old stand, 220 Main Street, under the firm of J. W. MORRILL & CO.

All parties having legal claims against the old firm will please present them to us.

J. W. MORRILL & CO.

Louisville, Jan. 25, 1866.

Feb. 3-14

D. SPALDING, R. H. SPALDING, W. P. SPALDING.

D. SPALDING & SONS,

DEALERS IN

LEAF AND

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

FACTORY DRIED LEAF TOBACCO,

For Cutting purposes.]

No. 11 and 13, Chapel St., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 13-1m

Commission.

ROBT. A. BRADSHAW, ROBT. S. TRIPLETT.

BRADSHAW & TRIPLETT,

Commission & Auction

MERCHANTS,

Cor. Frederica and Water Sts.,

OWENSBORO, KY.

Orders solicited for the purchase of Tobacco, Grain and other Produce. Will receive Consignments of Goods and Manufactures for sale on Commission, or at Auction.

Feb. 10-1m

W. GEO. ANDERSON, T. J. GROTTJAN, H. C. STUCKY.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

203 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Auction sales of Boots and Shoes every Tuesday, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., every Wednesday and Thursday.

Feb. 10-14

Commission House,

STINE & CO.,

69 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Feb. 10-14

D. H. COWAN,

34 THIRD STREET,

BET. MAIN AND WATER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Commission

AND

SHIPPING

MERCHANT.

FREIGHT

Received and Forwarded over all

RAILROADS,

STEAMBOATS,

TRANSPORTATION

Lines & ROUTES.

CONSIGNMENTS OF

Cotton,

Tobacco and

Produce

Promptly sold in Louisville.

All Orders for Goods promptly filled at Lowest Prices.

Feb. 3-1m

United States Bonded

WAREHOUSE.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO

GENERAL

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

157 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton &

Flax Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and

Candle Manufactories; Malt, Hops &

Barley; Imported and Domestic Wines

and Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of all kinds of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS & PRODUCE

We make liberal advances on consignments, and fill orders promptly.

GEO. W. WICKS

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

TOBACCO & COTTON

FACTOR,

AND DEALER IN

BAGGING AND ROPE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton

Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 13-1m

Dry Goods.

B. DAMBERGER, N. ELOOM, } Louisville.
New York. } L. DAMBERGER.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

193 Main St. north side,

(OLD NO. 524.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN.

T. & R. Slevin & Cain,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

Old No. 606 Main Street, New No. 217

Main Street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOW RECEIVING, LARGE SUPPLIES

OF SEASONABLE

FANCY & STAPLE

Goods,

To which we invite the attention of

the Trade.

J. A. CARTER, J. G. CARTER.

CARTER & BROTHER,

JOBBERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS.

Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS!

Notions, &c.

No. 185 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 430.)

MAIN STREET,

North Side, between Fourth and Fifth

S. ULLMAN, S. HESB, J. P. BAMBERGER.

Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 2-14

Dry Goods.

W. J. TAPP, E. W. KENNEDY, }
of Florence, Ala. }
Thos. J. TAPP, }
late of Chamberlin & Tapp. }
Ed. P. WALSH, }
of Kentucky. }

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c.

265 WEST (old No. 712) MAIN ST.

Between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Thos. Anderson, W. L. McCampbell,

Foundries.

PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main & Wenzel Sts.

**Pyne, Hackett
& CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**STOVES,
MANTEL GRATES,
CASTINGS,
AC., &C.****Plain Tin & Sheet Iron Ware**
OF ALL KINDS**SALESROOM 117 MAIN ST.,**
Nearly opposite National Hotel.

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,**HEATING,****PARLOR STOVES**

Of the best and most approved patterns, and

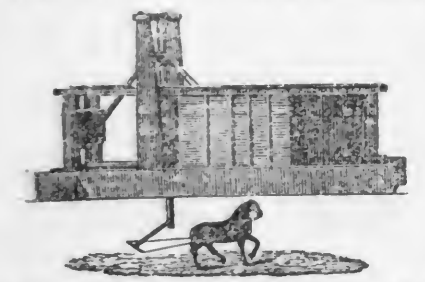
Country Hollow Ware,

SUCH AS

Stoves and Lids,	5 sizes.
Deep Ovens and Lids,	5 "
Shallow Ovens and Lids,	5 "
Pots and Lids,	5 "
Wash Pots,	5 "
Kettles,	4 "
Trunks, &c.	

had experience of nearly 20 years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, and say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we now employ prepared to furnish goods in our line, as low as any house in the city.

Particular attention paid to all orders, and shipments promptly made.

TERMS CASH.
Pyne, Hackett & CO.**JOSEPH BARBAROUX,**
MANUFACTURER OF
BOAT, STATIONARY AND
PORTABLE**STEAM ENGINES,**
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought
Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps
of various kinds.Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.Tobacco Screws and Presses.
Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and
Verandahs.**CRAIG'S
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND
HAY PRESS.**Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865
Premium taken at the Kentucky State
Agricultural Fair, 1865.

This Press consists of but few parts, all simple and substantial.

One mule (or horse) and five hands can press from 60 to 100 bales, weighing 60 lbs. each, in one day of 10 hours; the horse, when hauled, being 24 inches square and 1 foot long; or can be made, if desired, 20 inches square and 9 feet long; thus saving the necessity of compressing them again for the ship, and saving at least one-half the expense and rope, besides a great saving in freight and hauling.

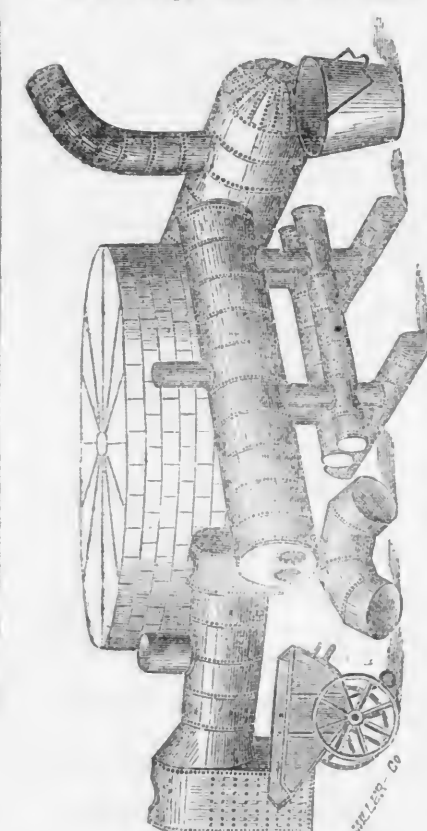
The Press, complete, (frames of the best white oak and well painted), will be furnished at any factory for \$300, or delivered on board boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$325. When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of iron, with drawings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out the frame and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450, including the right to use, delivered on boat, or at Railroad Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs.; the frame only 1300 lbs.

Oil Well Tools and Machinery.

Special attention given to the manufacture of

**Engines, Boring Tools,
AND OTHER MACHINERY****USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.**
A full stock of the best description of Tools always on hand, such asCentre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-
per Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand Pumps,
Rope Sheaves, Beam Plates, &c., &c.Orders for any of the above articles, accompanied by
the money, promptly attended to.
Corner Floyd and Washington Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Foundries.

**LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL
FOUNDRY,**AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORKS,
Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Green St., between
Second and Third.MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CHIMNEYS, Build-
ing and other Castings, Water Pipes, Cast and Wrought
Iron Railings, Verandahs, Balconies and general build-
ing work.
Particular attention given to Duglar and Fireproof
Safes, Bank Vaults, Doors and Jail Work.
Pattern Books sent on request.
Wanted—OLD CAST SCRAP.**F. W. MERZ,**
Green St., bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.
Dec. 20—1y.**JOHN PEARCE,**MANUFACTURER OF
LOCOMOTIVE & UPRIGHT**Tubular Boilers,****FLUE & PLAIN
Cylinder Boilers**

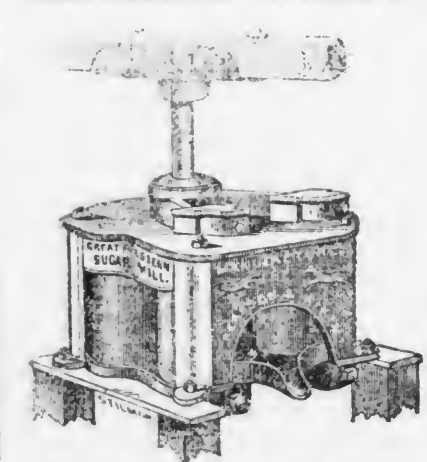
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

LARD-TANKS, BANK VAULTS,
Chemical and Varnish Makers'
KETTLES.J. H. Street, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

All Work of the Best Material and Workmanship.

Repairing promptly attended to,
and all work warranted.

Jan. 13—3m

**VARIETY FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.****PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF**Sugar Cane Mills**
AND
EVAPORATORS,Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,
Small Castings, &c.Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on
short notice. [Dec 23 1y]**WASHINGTON
FOUNDRY.**

Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

DAVIES & CO.
Manufacturers of**Marine, Stationary and Portable
ENGINES.****OIL WELL,
Tobacco, Grist & Saw Mill
MACHINERY**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**Boiler, Sheet-Iron, Copper
and Brass Work.**

Live Stock.

**FINE CATTLE,
SHEEP, HOGS and CASHMERE
GOATS,** bred and for sale by**ROBERT W. SCOTT,**
Near Frankfort, Ky. Has been in the same business and
on the same farm for over thirty years.
All Animals carefully selected. Cattle undersized harts
and other stock in cages, with feed, &c.Cashmere Shawl Goats.
A FEW HALF and Three Quarter
bloods for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Nov. 25—1y.Premium Pigs,
FROM the largest Sow in Kentucky,
for sale at \$30 per pair. Enquire at this office.
Nov. 25—1y.**CHOICE PIGS** For sale at from \$10
to \$20 per pair, according to age and breed. Apply
at this office or to
J. D. BONDURANT & CO.**FINE STOCK PIGS**—Six weeks old,
a cross of the Berkshire and Suffolk—at \$3 each,
delivered at J. D. Bondurant's Agricultural Warehouse.**FANCY FOWLS.**PURE bred Fowls of the following varieties,
constantly on hand for sale—viz: Bronze
Turkeys, China and Toulouse Geese, Rouen,
Aylesbury, Cayuga and Poland Ducks. White
and Gray Dorkings, Poland, Hamburgs, Span-
ish, Leghorns, Game, Bantams, Golden and
Silver Sebrights, Fancy Pigeons, etc. Also,
Eggs from \$2 to \$5 per dozen, nicely packed.
For Circular, address with stamp,
R. H. HAINES,
Feb. 17—5y Box 58, Elizabeth, N. J.

Millinery.

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,

171 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Silks,
Ribbons,****Flowers,
Feathers,****Laces,
Hats,****Straw-****Goods,
Trimmings,****Pattern-****Bonnets,
Head-Nets,****Fancy Goods,**

AND

White Goods.

Milliners and Merchants

FROM THE SOUTH,Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look fur-
ther for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firm
in New York is always**FIRST IN THE MARKET,**
And we are supplied DIRECT from Importers and
manufacturers.89 Franklin, New York.
2 Franklin Block, Syracuse,
49 Genesee St., Syracuse.**171****MILLINERY GOODS!****WHOLESALE.****CANNON & BYERS,**

MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

JOBBER OF

MILLINERY

AND

DRESS-MAKERS' SUPPLIESHaving a resident buyer in New York, are constantly
supplied with every novelty in their line, as it appears
in that market.
They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what
they do not have in their own stock.
— Louisville, Nov. 25—1y

Millinery.

BAIRD BROTHERS,**FORMERLY****OTIS & CO.**Having dissolved partnership with
Mr. OTIS, and taken my brother as apartner, I shall continue the business of
the late firm under the name of BAIRD
BROTHERSMr. OTIS going out of the firm will
not change the business in any way
whatever, except in name.We have engaged an experienced buy-
er, who shall remain in New York andsend us the latest styles as they appear
in market.Our stock shall be replenished daily,
and we shall increase the varieties usu-
ally kept by the old house.**&****C**We have removed to the CORNER of
SIXTH AND MAIN, OVER A. B.**O**SEMPLE & SONS, and desiring to re-
tain your favors, am, as always,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BAIRD.

Feb. 10—1y

Fancy Goods and Notions.

H. S. BUCKNER,
IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS,**FANCY HARDWARE,****Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts,**
&c., &c.**New No. 182 Main Street,**
BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH.Louisville, Ky.
Dec. 20—1y**R. BROWN & Co.**
IMPORTERSAND
Wholesale Dealers**Hosiery,
Gloves,****Laces,****EMBROIDERIES**AND
FANCY GOODS,**NO. 199 MAIN Street,**
(OLD NO. 523.)Between Fifth and Sixth,
(UP STAIRS.)

W. M. HAYNES. W. G. NEEL. D. T. CAMPBELL.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.(Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**HOSIERY!**
GLOVES,**NOTIONS,****FANCY GOODS,**
&c., &c.**No. 241 Main St.,**
NEARLY OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

H. H. HAYS. R. F. COOPER. S. T. BULLS.

HAYS, CROSS & CO.,Successors to PONTIER & FAIRFAX,
Wholesale Dealers in & Importers of**Notions,****Hosiery,****Gloves,****FANCY GOODS,**
&c. &c.**No. 190 MAIN STREET,**
SOUTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

J. H. WRIGHT. SIDNEY PARKER.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

White Goods,**Fancy Goods,****Hosiery,****Gloves,**AND
NOTIONS.
—186—
SOUTH SIDE MAIN,
Between Fifth & Sixth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
—1y

Drugs and Medicines.

THOS. B. WILSON. AUTHOR PATENT.
W. H. DILLINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

**WILSON, PETER
& CO.,**

(Successors to Wilson, Stewart & Smith.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

And Importers of Foreign

Drugs and Chemicals

And Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-
Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery,
&c., &c., &c.**167 Main street, Corner of Fifth**
Two Proprietors of the**LOUISVILLE****Chemical Works,**
LOUISVILLE, KY.We have recently opened a new house on
the northwest corner of Main and Fifth streets, (near our
old stand) where we are now prepared to execute the
orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and
prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the
West can surpass. We have also removed the**Louisville Chemical Works,**
NO. 23, 29, and 30 FIFTH STREET,

Between Main and Water, in the rear of our Store.

We have introduced here entirely new, complete and
expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture
of**Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers,**
Acids, Solid and Fluid Extracts,
and all**Pharmaceutical Preparations**
of Standard Strength.In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of
the United States Pharmacopoeia. This addition of chem-
ical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Drug-
gists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all
articles of equal strength and purity, and making our-
selves thus Favored and Prepared, we know and are
directly responsible for their quality and standard
strength.A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon
application to us. Special reductions also made to all
Druggists and Physicians.We are Agents in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee
for J. B. Nichols & Co.'s Chemicals.**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS**
We are the only Agents in the State of Georgia for
J. B. Nichols & Co., of New York, whose instruments are so well
known in this country and in Europe for their excellence
and fine finish. We keep a large assortment of their in-
struments, which we sell at the lowest rates.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for

Dr. John Bull's Medicines
And the famous
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

All of which we sell at the lowest prices.

Feb. 10—1y

EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,

**WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,****No. 197 West Main St.,**
(OLD NO. 523.)**BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.**R. A. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. PETTET,
W. WALLACE POWERS, WM. A. ROBINSON.**R. A. ROBINSON & CO.****WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,****No. 515 Main Street,**
LOUISVILLE, KY.**J. S. MORRIS & SONS,**WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS
AND**Fancy Goods,**
154 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth & Fifth,**LOUISVILLE, KY.**
Henry Chambers & Co.**WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS.**
219 MAIN STREET,
Opposite Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paper.

FALLS CITY PAPER MILLS,
Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Washington, between First,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plate, Collar, Fine Book,
Music and News Paper.

Highest cash price paid for Rags, Ropes, Cotton Waste,
Old Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, &c., &c.
P. E.—Address all communications to Falls City Paper
Mills.

**New Wholesale
PAPER WAREHOUSE,**
290 MAIN STREET,
South side, between Seventh and Eighth
LOUISVILLE, KY.

William Cromey,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
PAPER
OF ALL KINDS.

BONNET BOARDS
Binder's Boards, Card Boards,
ENVELOPES,
Printing Inks, &c.

HAVING HAD NEARLY TWENTY
years experience in this branch of business, I feel
confident I can make it to the interest of all persons
buying Paper to examine my stock before making their
purchases.
Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt
attention.
Highest market price in Cash paid for
Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.

GUNPOWDER.
WILLIAM CROMEY,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

**ORIENTAL AND MIAMI
GUNPOWDER,**
No. 290 MAIN STREET,
Bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of
Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Pow-
der and Safety-Fuse
ALWAYS ON HAND & FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

Louisville Preparations!
FOR CHILLS AND FEVER!
USE THE BEST.

Hurley's Ague Tonic
Never Fails—Always to be Depended
Upon—Nothing More Reliable
than Hurley's Tonic.
Will cure Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Intermittent
Fever, Dumb Ague. Every person who has tried
Hurley's Tonic speaks in the highest terms of it. As a
sore agent it is unsurpassed, and more certain than
any. No bad results from using HURLEY'S TONIC.
Every body should use
Hurley's Ague Tonic.

Send your orders to
HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO.,
Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Hurley's Stomach Bitters.
For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion
or Dyspepsia, want of action of the Liver, Disordered
Stomach, there are no better agents than these. These
bitters are removing these distressing complaints. For sale
or can be had at any Drug Store in the United States, or
from the proprietors, Louisville, Ky., corner Seventh and
Green streets, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.
The great Blood Purifier, as a Spring and Summer Med-
icine, stand unrivalled, removes all impurities from the
blood, and gives health and strength to the system.
HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO., Proprietors.

Hurley's Popular Worm Candy.
As this is really a Specific for Worms, and the best and
most palatable form to give to children, it is not surpris-
ing that it is fast taking the place of all other prepara-
tions for worms—it being so easy, any child will take it.

Oriental Pearl Drops.
For Beautifying the Complexion, effectually removing
the Freckles, Blotches, and giving the skin an elegant
smoothness not easily attained by any other. Its use
among the ladies of fashion in the East, gives it a charac-
ter for efficacy which at once stamps it as infinitely super-
ior for the toilet of any lady.

Ink, Ink, Ink.
Benton's Chemical Writing Fluid is becoming world-
renowned for its superior quality. Having been intro-
duced only about six years it has become the principal in-
use with those who want a fine, free flowing ink, and for
its permanency it is decidedly the best ink for records
that can be used. For counting houses, banks or schools,
it is unequalled, and needs only to be tried to be approved.
For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.
HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO., Proprietors,
Corner Seventh and Green streets,
Louisville, Ky.

WALLACE & CO.,
GREEN ST., BET. THIRD AND FOURTH,
(Opposite Custom House.) Sole Agents for

Marbleized Slate Mantels,
And have constantly on hand,
MANTELS,
GRATES and
RANGES.
Grate Setting,

With the Wallace Improvement, attended to,
Dec. 30—3m

W. WYATT,
UNDERTAKER,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Iron Dealers.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,
DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.,
AND AGENTS FOR

**SHOENBERGER'S
BOILER PLATES.**

E. & F. Fairbanks & Co's.

SCALES,
AND
LILLIE'S SAFES.

No. 83, Corner Main & Third Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-ly.

NAUTS, REAMER & OWENS,

SUCCESSORS TO NAUTS & REAMER,

No. 247 WEST MAIN STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh, opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IRON

MERCHANTS,

Agents for

The New Albany Rolling Mill,

'Duquesne' Nail Works,

F. W. Merz' Safes.

SELL IRON

AT

Cincinnati

WHOLESALE PRICES

AND PAY

2 1-2c per pound

FOR GOOD

WROUGHT SCRAPS,

AND

1 3-4c per pound

FOR GOOD

CAST SCRAPS.

Highest market price paid for

Cast and Wrought Iron Scraps

Architects.

BRADSHAW & BRO.,

ARCHITECTS,

Office, 64 Main Street,

Between Second and Third, South side,

LOUISVILLE KY.

PLANTER'S HOTEL, SIXTH ST.,

near Main, Louisville, Ky., D. W. Poor, Proprietor.

The nearest Hotel to the Steamboat Landing, the Tobacco

Warehouses, and the Principal Wholesale Houses.

Dec. 9—3m.

COSMOPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ROOM.

210 Fourth Street,

Opposite National Hotel, Louisville.

The largest and most liberally conducted

establishment of the kind in the United States.

We constantly keep on hand all the standard and mis-

cellaneous books published, which we sell at the lowest

publishers' prices, and a gift with each book, at the time

of sale, worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars.—

Catalogues mailed to any address upon the receipt of five

cents, or furnished gratis at the store.

Prompt attention paid to orders.

M. MURPHY, Agent,

Post-Office Box 76.

Dec. 2—3m.

THOS. E. JENKINS, M. D.

Analytical and Consulting

CHEMIST,

CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agricultural.

**CLIPPER
WASHING MACHINE**



**THE BEST
IN THE WORLD.**

THE only Machine that will do an entire
family washing without any hand rubbing.
Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable
to get out of order.

Every Family should have one.

Manufactured by

PITKIN, WIARD & Co.

Brown's Corn Planter

Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to

20 acres per day.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

General Agents.

STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,

Or **SULKY CORN PLOW.**

This implement is indispensable to the farm-
er.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

Sole Agents for Ky.

BUCKEYE

REAPER and MOWER,

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

Sole Agents for Ky.

In addition to the above, we have a large

stock of the most approved Machines and im-
plements, among which are

Threshers and Separators,

Corn Shellers & Cutting Boxes.

Portable Drag Saws,

Avery's Cast Plows,

Indianapolis and other Steel

Plows,

Cast Steel Plows, Smith's Pat-
ent.

WHEELER'S

PATENT WATER DRAWERS

CHAIN PUMPS,

Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c.

WHITE SAND, LIME, HY-

DRAULIC CEMENT

AND PLASTER,

By the single barrel, or in large quantities, at

LOWEST PRICES.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1865, in bulk, or neatly put up in

papers.

Clover Seed,

Timothy Seed,

Blue Grass Seed,

Orchard Grass Seed,

Red Top or Herds Grass Seed,

Hungarian Seed,

Millet Seed,

Hemp Seed.

Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,

Feb. 10—y

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. G. Dodge & Co. and Brinly, Dodge & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BRINLY'S PATENT

PLOWS,

CULTIVATORS & IMPLEMENTS

THE KENTUCKY WASHER

AND WRINGER,

GOODRICH'S PATENT SOR-

GUM EVAPORATOR,

AND

J. G. Dodge's Kentucky

STOCK BELLS.

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Farm Implements, &c.

Agents for Louis' Oil Stone Works, Forsyth's

Seales, Warehouse Trucks, &c., Huron Grind-

stones, Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof

Safes, Cowing's Pumps, the Richmond Straw

and Fodder Cutter, Brown's Cotton Gins, the

best Reapers, Mowers, Cider Mills, Sugar

Mills, etc., etc.

112 West Main, bet. Third & Fourth Streets,
(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PLOW.)
Louisville, Ky.

Agricultural.

EVERY'S PLOWS!

AT

FACTORY PRICES.

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of

the above PLOWS, POINTS and CASTINGS,
for sale at Factory Prices.

SHERMAN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

IMPLEMENTS.

STEEL PLOWS (variety).

CORN SHELLERS (Hand & Power).

CUTTING BOXES " "

CULTIVATORS.

COTTON SCRAPPERS.

HARROWS.

WHEELBARROWS, &c.

All at lowest factory prices.

SHERMAN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

SEEDS.

3,000 bushels CLOVER SEED.

3,000 " TIMOTHY SEED.

5,000 " ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

5,000 " BLUE GRASS SEED.

2,000 " RED TOP SEED.

2,000 " HUNGARIAN SEED.

2,000 " MILLET SEED.

All of the best quality, purchased from first

hands, for sale at very lowest market prices.

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

GARDEN SEEDS.

We have an Extensive Assortment of the

above. Crop of 1865. Purchasers can rely on

getting a PURE ARTICLE.

SHERMAN & CO.,

MAIN STREET, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 6—5m

PLOWS!

PLOWS!

WE KEEP ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES

OF STEEL AND CAST PLOWS, including

the celebrated "CALHOUN," and solicit orders

from dealers and planters, which will be filled

at manufacturers' prices.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.,

No. 105 Main St., bet. Third and Fourth

Louisville, Ky.

Field Seeds

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, GROWTH

OF 1865—

CLOVER,

TIMOTHY,

ORCHARD GRASS,

BLUE GRASS,

HERDS GRASS, &c.

GARDEN SEEDS!

GARDEN SEEDS!

A LARGE STOCK OF LANDRETH'S IN

A papers and bulk, also just received a choice

lot of FLOWER SEEDS, imported by ourselves

directly from Paris, France.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF BLIND-

BRIDLES, COLLARS, BACK-BANDS,

HAMES, TRACE-CHAINS, FIELD HOES

SINGLE AND DOUBLE-TREES.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

CLIPPER DRAG SAWS,

The best ever introduced; will cut from thirty

to forty cords of wood per day.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

Jan. 29—5m

Agricultural.

REAPERS and MOWERS.
"THE REAPER" is at this time the strongest, lightest,
simplest, cheapest, least "upside-down," lightest draft, most durable, easiest
Managed, and Best Machine in use.
It is sent for Descriptive Pamphlet, with Price and Price.

Rolling Mill.

Business Directory.

Agricultural Warehouses.
 PITKIN, WARD & CO., 96 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th, south side.
 J. D. BONDURANT & CO., 105 Main St. bet. 3d and 4th, north side.
 BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, 112 Main St. bet. 3d and 4th.
 SHERMAN & CO., Main bet. 6th and 7th sts.
Auction & Commission.
 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Main bet. 5th and 6th sts.
Architects.
 BRADSHAW & BRO., 64 Main bet. 3d and 4th.
 STANCLIFF & VOGDES, Hamilton block, cor. Main and 6th sts.
 INGALLS & CO., 165 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
 PIATT & ALLEN, 154 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
 LOW & WHITNEY, 140 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
 L. L. WARREN & CO., 610 Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.
 LISHY, WHITE & COCHRAN, 214 W. Main st., next to cor. 6th.
 M. C. BUXBAUM & CO., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
 SUTCLIFF, OWEN & WOOD, 180 north side Main st.
Butter Makers.
 JOHN PEACE, Main st., bet. 11th and 12th.
 JOSEPH MITCHELL, Main bet. 12th and 13th sts., south side.
Commission.
 DORN, BARKHOUS, CO., 157 W. Main st.
 E. W. WICKS, 102 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
 J. D. CO., 69 Main st.
Coal Manufacturers.
 R. H. RHOEN, Main st., bet. Main and 1st.
Coal Dealers.
 J. S. MILLER, Main and River.
 W. F. L. N., W. Main bet. 4th and 5th.
Oil Cloths.
 JACK NIGHT, 114 Main bet. 3d and 4th.
 T. H. BUCK, Main bet. 3d and 4th.
Trunks.
 H. L. EY, Main bet. 5th and 6th.
 H. L. EY, Main bet. 5th and 6th.
Dry Goods.
 R. S. LEVIN & CAIN, 217 W. Main.
 M. M. ROBINSON & CO., 185 W. Main, bet. 5th and 6th.
 BAMBERGER, Block & Co., 193 Main St.
 TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH, 265 West Main, bet. 5th and 6th.
 LARTER & BRO., n. e. cor. 6th and Main.
 T. TOMPKINS, 6th St., bet. Main and Market.
 D. B. LEIGHT & CO., 253 Main.
 ANDERSON, McCampbell & Co., Main bet. 5th and 6th.
 W. M. KRIGSHABER, Main bet. 5th and 6th.
 E. ULMAN & CO., Main bet. 4th and 5th.
 J. VON BORRIES & CO., 163 Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
 E. HELLMAN & SONS, Main bet. 5th and 6th.
 SMITH & WADE, 271 Main, north side.
Express Companies.
 JAMES EXPRESS, 6th bet. Main and Market.
Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.
 H. S. BUCKNER, Main bet. 5th and 6th.
 B. BROWN & CO., 199 Main street.
 E. KLAUBER & CO., 77 5th st., bet. Main and Market.
 J. H. WRIGHT & CO., 186 Main st., s. side.
 HAYS & N. E. & CO., Main st., bet. 7th and 8th.
Foundries.
 DAVIES & CO., No. 338, cor. 9th and Main.
 JULIUS BARBAROUX, cor. Floyd and Washington sts.
 SNEAD & CO., Market bet. 8th and 9th.
 PEARSON, ALEX. & CO., 490 Main st., bet. 12th and 13th, n. s.
 DENNIS LONG, 9th st., bet. Main and River.
Furniture.
 JOHN M. STOKES & SONS, Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
 JOHN SIMM, Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
Groceries, &c.
 JACOB F. WELLER, 99 West Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
 A. H. & W. O. GARDNER, 143 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
 TUCK, DAVIS & CO., 222 Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
 TERRY & SMITH, 242 Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

Boots and Shoes.

LOW & WHITNEY,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,
 AND DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES

190 Main Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wm. Piatt. J. D. Allen.

PIATT & ALLEN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS
 IN
BOOTS AND SHOES

No. 195

WEST MAIN STREET,
 Between Fifth and Sixth,
Louisville, Ky

LISHY, WHITE & COCHRAN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 AND AGENTS FOR

Eastern Manufacturers,

No. 214 MAIN STREET,

(Old No. 603.)

NEXT TO CORNER SIXTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

INGALLS & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 165 MAIN STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liquors.

J. Monks & Cobb

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE
BOURBON, NELSON, and MARION COUNTY
COPPER DISTILLED

Whiskies,

NO. 287 MAIN STREET,

Between Seventh and Eighth,

Louisville, Ky.

G. H. COCHRAN. EDWARD FELTON.

COCHRAN & FULTON,

(Successors to Jno. Cochran & Son.)

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers

No. 330 MAIN STREET,

Between Third & Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hats and Caps.

LOW & WHITNEY,

WHOLESALE
HATS, CAPS,
 AND
LADIES' FURS.

We are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above Goods, all of which we will sell to COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS at EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.

Prather & Smith,

160 Main, St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 10-11

ESTABLISHED 1835.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods,
 AND

LADIES' FURS.
 218 Main Street,
 2d door East of Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of mens' and boys' black and colored staple

WOOL HATS.

Also all grades and styles
 FUR AND BRUSH HATS,
 MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS,
 MENS' AND BOYS' PANAMA, STRAW AND
 PALM LEAF HATS, ALL GRADES,
 LADIES' STRAW AND FELT HATS, ALL
 GRADES,
 LADIES' FANCY FURS, ALL GRADES.
 We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks,
 and sell as low as any firm East or West.
 Particular attention paid to filling orders.
 Jan. 20-ly

Wm. F. Osborn,

72 Main St., between Second and Third,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

HATS and CAPS,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

AND
LADIES' FURS.

I HAVE A SPECIAL DEPART.

I ment fitted up expressly for the display of Furs. My stock is very large, embracing the finest Minks, Fitch, squirrel, Marten, and all the medium grades. Also,

Ladies' Fur Trimmed Hoods,

Carriage and Lap Robes.

ALL AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES, AT WHOLE-

SALE OR RETAIL.

WM. F. OSBORN,

72 Main Street, between Second & Third.

M. HIRSCH.

M. FLEXNER.

HIRSCH & FLEXNER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

HATS, CAPS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

New No. 169

(OLD NO. 502.)

Northwest Corner 5th & Main Streets, up Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 8-ly.

Hats and Caps.

NEW SPRING GOODS

J. C. DOHONEY, KY. C. W. HITCHCOCK, TENN.

J. C. DOHONEY & CO.

255 Main St.,

Between Seventh and Eighth,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps

AND

STRAW GOODS

Consisting of a complete assortment of

Mens' Fur Hats,

Mens' Cassimere do.,

Boys' Wool do.,

Childrens' do. do., Plain & Fancy.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats,

Misses do. do.

We buy our Goods direct from the best

Eastern Manufacturers, and pledge our-

selves to sell as cheaply as any market

in the West. [Cincinnati not excepted.]

Please examine our large, fresh stock

before purchasing elsewhere.

255 Main Street.

J. C. Dohoney & Co.

Feb. 10-11

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. W. DEETER

T. C. CHAUDOIN.

DEETER & CHAUDOIN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS.

CALL ATTENTION OF MER-

chants generally to their large stock of

Mens' Fur and Cassimere Hats,

Mens' Wool Hats,

Boys' " "

Men's Cloth, Velvet and Cassimere Caps,

Mens' Fur Caps,

Boys' Cloth, Cassimere and Velvet Caps,

Ladies' and Misses Trimmed Hats,

And a good assortment of

LADIES' FURS!

We buy our goods direct from the Manufacturers

and believe we can sell you all the goods in our line as

cheap as you can buy them in any market in this coun-

try. (Call and see us when you come to Louisville, and

we will satisfy you that you can make money by buying

your goods of

DEETER & CHAUDOIN,

198 Main St., bet. Fifth & Sixth, South side,

LOUISVILLE, KY. (Old No. 527.)

HATS & CAPS!

Superior Inducements Offered!

THOMPSON & EDELEN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

150 WEST MAIN STREET,

(Between Fifth and Sixth.)

Are this day, (Dec. 1st), receiving and opening one of

the largest and best selected stocks of

Ladies', Gents', Boys' and

Childrens'

HATS AND CAPS

Ever brought to this market. Purchasing for cash, di-

rectly from the manufacturers, we are prepared to defy

competition.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine

our stock.

Orders promptly filled and shipped, and instruc-

tions strictly followed.

Remember the number.

189 West Main Street.

Dec. 2-11.

THOMPSON & EDELEN.

PATRONISE HOME INDUSTRY!

Established in 1859.

THE KENTUCKY

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,

GARFUNKEL & TRAGER,

Manufacturers of the Latest Styles of



A large stock of French, German and Domestic

Corsets, Skirt-Supporters,

&c., &c.,

Constantly on hand.

NO. 6 MASONIC TEMPLE,

Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 610.

Feb. 10-11

Clothing.

CHAR. S. JONES. PRRS. H. TAPP.

JONES & TAPP,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

NO. 200.

MAIN STREET,

Louisville, Ky.

SCOTT, DAVIDSON

& CO.,

Manufacturers

AND JOBBERS

OF

FINE

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Corner Sixth & Main sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactory 317 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Dec. 9-ly.

Insurance.

HOPE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

77 1-2 Fourth Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL,

\$200,000.

INSURES AGAINST

DAMAGE BY FIRE,

LIGHTNING & TORNADO

OFFICERS:

T. T. SHREVE, President.

D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.

S. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH & AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS,

Paints,

AND

PAINTER'S MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL,

Benzine, Varnishes

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

OILS,

Lamps & Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-11

Oil and Mining.

LEASES AND INTERESTS

IN THE

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY,

Barren County, Ky.

Rare Inducements!

THIS COMPANY, WHICH WAS

organized in February last, with a Capital of \$300,-

000, working Capital, \$12,000, divided into 15,000 shares,

at \$20 per share, with 1300 acres of land, now offers to

renew a portion of their choice territory to companies

who are willing to operate. The Germania has already

received propositions from parties in the East who design

active operations next Spring; but no definite agreement

having yet been made, all who are interested in the pro-

gress of their wells, with every indication that far will

richer veins of oil, are invited to examine their claims to

a fine territory as can be found in other oil lands

throughout the State.

Call on or address Mr. NICHOLAS MILLER, Secre-

tary, with Fabel & Co., Main Street, between 1st and 2d,

South side.

Dec. 29-11.

NEW OIL COMPANY.

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER OIL, COAL

MINING, AND IRON MANUFACTURING

COMPANY was perfected on the 9th Dec., at

the office of G. A. & J. Caldwell (where the busi-

ness of the company in the city of Louisville will

be transacted), by the election of James Trabue,

President, and James Caldwell, Secretary.

The Company has no stock for sale, but calls

the attention of companies wishing to develop

oil property to its lands, to whom the most lib-

eral terms will be given.

The lands on which the Company hold leases

are situated in the counties of Cumberland,

Clinton, Russell, Wayne and Adams, and includ-

ing most of the River Bottoms, Reivers, and Gorges

adjacent thereto, comprising a favorable boring

territory for a distance of forty miles above the